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A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF AFFAIRS

Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

NEW SERIES.

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The Farm.

The State Fair.

We resume this week our notes on the State Fair, which we were obliged to abbreviate last week, both for want of room and

In the trotting class of horses there were altogether fifty-eight entries, and of these but four entries of stallions over five years old, namely, Moscow, Long Island Black Hawk, Mintdrop, and Prince Albert, and the two winners were horses well known, one being Fiske's Moscow, and the other McGregory's Black Hawk, the sire of the stable of colts that took the premium. The trial of these horses resulted in two heats being driven; Moscow making 2.55 each heat, and McGre-

The stallions four years old were represented by A.Lapland's Louis d'Or, Mr. Crippen's Lounger, Mr. Halsey's Ploughboy, A. Wales' Dallas, and Mr. Willcox's Capax. As in this class the trotting action was determined solely by speed, on the time test, Lounger made his mile in 3 09 and 3.10, followed by Louis d'Or a few seconds behind. Mr. Wales did not allow Dallas to trot.

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and old ior ac-ap-ith her ted on ee,

In the three year olds the premium was awarded to Garibaldi, a colt belonging to J. H. Groff, of Utica, Macomb County, his time being 3.25, a good performance, considering the state of the track, which is not only a full mile, but was rendered by the rain very hard and stiff. No second premium was awarded.

belonging to Mr. Vanvalkenburgh, of Hills- show a fine stable of mules. Mr. Berry, of ted to perfection in the hands of some breeddale, was awarded the first premium. He Adrian, brought into that section from Dela-ers, but only as to their own particular protrotted his mile in 3.48.

The show of mares in the trotting class brought together a number of good animals. another year to see a fine show of young Leicesters and cannot be compared with it of meat will be increased by the application In the five year olds with colts, Mr. Eldred's mules, the produce of this animal. Mr. El them; though these two races approximate of salt, thus forming an essential means for H., enough has been raised to supply the them; though these two races approximate of salt, thus forming an essential means for H., enough has been raised to supply the them; though these two races approximate of salt, thus forming an essential means for H., enough has been raised to supply the them; though these two races approximate of salt, thus forming an essential means for H., enough has been raised to supply the them; though these two races approximate of salt, thus forming an essential means for H., enough has been raised to supply the them; though these two races approximate of salt, thus forming an essential means for H., enough has been raised to supply the salt. Oakland Maid, by Sir Archy, took the first premium, at his Springbrook farm, in Oakland does with the Southdown. But neither can placetion of salt, the fruits, especially wine, and second premiums. E. Sullivar, of Gib-county has also introduced the breeding of the used directly to improve the other.

mile in 2.57. John Starkweather's Mollie Stark came in second on 3.04. Among the three year olds A. C. Fiske's Rosabelle, and the Belle of Hudson, owned by Mr. Cadland, of Hudson, proved to be the most successful. Lapland's Lady Moscow was the only two year old filly, and being very promising was awarded the first premium in her class.

The trial between the two matched trotting spans belonging to Mr. Duncan and K C. Barker, excited quite an interest One of the span, belonging to Mr. Duncan, is a colt bred by H. N. Strong, and sired by Old Jackson: the other is a colt from the Grey Eagle stock. The time made by them was 3.13 and 3.07. This trot was quite a contest. The fastest trotting, however, made during the fair was by Mr. Bidwell's American Star, a very hardsome gelding from Adrian, which trotted his two miles in 2.41 and 2.40. His competitor, Tippo, from Hudson, doing the same distance in 3.04 and 3.02.

The class of walking horses elicited a fair trial. It is the first time that such a class has been made, and the rule adopted in regard to height and weight excluded some of the entries. The committee did not keep the time made by this class in walking a mile. The trial clicited considerable interest. There were eight entries altogether, but all were for single horses, no spans were exhibited .-This class deserves to be kept up, and we hope to see it more fully represented another year. The fact that no spans were entered, shows that the walk in work horses is not enough encouraged, and especially in that class which is over 151 hands, and which do not weigh less than a thousand pounds.

The class of matched horses brought out a strong competition. There were entered alnumber of single carriage or buggy horses.-The whole of this class showed a marked improvement, but after all we want more style and size, and evenness of breeding as to color We think it would be well to attach to the part thoroughbred class a high premium for the best pair of matched carriage geldings or mares bred in Michigan, the size to be not less than sixteen hands, the weight not less than 1100 pounds, the matching in color, style and action to be as perfect as possible. Let us try if we cannot raise in this State a first class strain of carriage stock. It can't be done without the judicious use of the thoroughbred, butwe have faith that it can be done in Michigan as well as elsewhere, and the society at least can try to encourage such breeding. There is no good reason why we should have such a diversity in color and shade in our horse stock, and such difficulty in matching as to style and action. Breeders should follow some system, and adopt some principle to guide them in their selection of stock. The hap hazard principle has been followed long enough. A little effort in a peighborhood will now command a supply of such horses as are needed; but when men who are in the horse business find that any little light scrub, without stamina and without breeding, but which they can tell a good story ahout, can be foisted on the community at from \$5 to \$6 for service, and is better patronized than an animal that has really some merits, and which would give character especially valuable in this class.

The show of jacks and mules this year was the best ever seen in Michigan, but only gives an earnest of what is coming next year in the same class. Attention has been given to raising this kind of stock so recently that we cannot expect for a year or two to show a large stock of mules. Mr. T. G. Cole, of Monroe, recently chosen as one of the executive committee of the State Society, was amongst the first to attempt the breeding of mules extensively in this State, and he was A young Black Hawk stallion, named Veto, therefore able, with some of his neighbors, to ware about a year ago a fine jack, to which was perties. The Cotswolds in quality of wool, awarded the first premium. We expect in in size, in hardiness, are different from the and feet. The separation of milk and depos-

Both Mr. Cole and Mr. Eldred have had one or two fine young jacks and jennies from their stock, but they were not exhibited.

The management of the whole exhibition of the equine division was extremely gratifying and interesting. From the moment that it commenced on Wednesday afternoon with the horses of all work, until it concluded on Friday afternoon, there was a complete series of trials and examinations of the best horse stock in the State, which held the great mass of visitors each day fully occupied and interested. Perfect order prevailed throughout. There was no waiting; the marshals all worked together admirably under the direction of the present season fourteen pounds fourteen the executive committee. On the afternoon of Thursday the exhibitors of thoroughbreds made a very excellent and spirited display of their horses, and for which Mr. Arthur, of Birmingham, had one three year old French Niles, Mr. Carr, of Beliville, and Mr. Mitchell, of Marshall, are entitled to much credit. The trial was ridden handsomely, and the time of Gillett, of Sharon, also exhibited two year 1.59 in the unprepared condition of both herses and track, was such as to compare favor ably with that made by the best racing stock anywhere. The heats of roadster stock on the same day, between Prairie Boy, Old Tat, of Coldwater, and several other horses, and which intervened between the racing heats, added very much to the completeness of the occasion. We have never seen so large a mass of visitors go away in better spirits, or more highly gratified with the programme of the society.

The Sheep at the State Fair.

The exhibition of sheep was not by any meas what it should have been in a State that has so large an interest invested in it. Not hibitors. together nineteen matched teams, and quite a only were the sheep breeders discouraged but the committee even were puzzled to know how to decide, owing to the very defective classification of the premium list. In their report, the committee on Merines say that they would have thrown up their books but for the fact, that the entries showed that in reality they had to decide only one kind, namely, the Spanish. The class of mutton sheep was equally mixed, and the committee did actually bring their books back to the office of the Secretary, asserting that they could not come to any conclusion. If the promotion of sheep breeding is deemed worthy of the attention of the State Society, respect must be paid to the opinions of the breeders themselves. The breeder of the close built, hardy Spanish Merino, who has spent his time and money to introduce the purest blood and the finest animals of that race, is unwilling to have his whole efforts in that one direction paralyzed by coming in competition with the larger framed, and looser built French Me rinos, or the slender, finer wooled and more delicate Saxon. The breeder who would improve his flock, does not resort to the grades, or to the mixed bloods, he seeks for the highest type of the pure bred animal, in which the qualties he wants are fixed, and certain to be developed in his own flock provement in the breeding of sheep, it becomes their duty, first, to encourge the utmost possible competition among the breedand standing to their stock and render them development of the properties recognized as peculiarly belenging to each; and then, sec ondly, to encourage the greatest improve-

ment by the use of the pure or thoroughbred. Between the long and middle wools, which were all classed together, under the style of plant was formed and nourished. mutton sheep,"—a name as appropriate as to have called the Merino varieties "wool this State, we have had introduced within a few years the improved Leicesters, the improved Cotswolds and the improved Southdowns. Each of these varieties have been developed by the use of capital and long

rately, if intelligently. On the contrary, if a decision is to be made as to which of these races will most improve the native sheep of the State and render them the most profitable, it will be readily seen that a classification must be made especially for

The Messra. Wood, of Lodi, made a very fine display of Spanish Merines, and bore off most of the honors. Mr. J. D. Yerkes exhibited five ewe lambs so meritorious that the committee recommenced them highly.-His seven year buck was shown as shearing ounces of wool. This animal is remarkable for the great amount of yolk or grease de veloped in his fleece. Mr. Schuyler, of buck, and a number of Spanish Merino bucks, among which was one without horns. Mr ling Spanish bucks. This was the whole of the exhibitors in this class. When we take into consideration the number of flocks in Michigan, the efforts that have been made to give preponderance to the Spanish Merino, and the demand that has existed for fine wooled sheep to carry further west, the meagreness of the show and of the number of competitors admit of only one explanation, and that is the inadequacy of the pre mium list. We hope to see it thoroughly revised for 1861.

The Saxony and Silesian varieties are so closely allied, that there was no difficulty in arranging them. J. P. Gillett, of Manchester, and N. S. Schuyler, of Birmingnam, divided the premiums, and were the only ex-

The exhibition of Cotswolds, Southdown and Leicesters, in spite of the discourage ment of the premium list, was respectable and there were some very well bred specimens of each shown, both by breeders in Canada and in our own State, showing that the heavy carcassed sheep are gaining a greater foothold amongst us each year. The exhibition of swine was confined almost entirely to the Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire breeds, of which there were some very fine specimens present. Mr. Tibbits, of Nankin. had a good stock of his very choice Suffolk and Essex. Mr. Wilcox had a very fine Berkshire sow, with a litter of pure bred pigs. Mt. Eldred also had some good Suffo.ks, and there were present some good pens from Canada, and from the stock of Mr. Hamilton, of Royal Oak. Wm. Smith, of Detroit, also made a good exhibition of some choice fat, pure bred and cross bred Suffolks and Essex.

Importance of Salt in Agriculture.

If we should ask why so enormous a quantity of this inestimable gift of salt is distributed throughout the earth; why three-fourths of the surface of the planet designed for the home of man is covered with it; the answer would be-in order to preserve the work of nature, to enable man the more readily to sustain himself, and to make him wealthier and better. It has become an indispensable condition for the existence of man and his ers of the pure races, and the most perfect civilization. In all organic beings we meet with two successes—that of life and that of decomposition-the latter beginning its full activity after the former has achieved its end, at the moment when organic beings are dissolved into those constituents from which the

If however, we intend to check, or at least delay decomposition, we must employ acids, sheep,"—there could be no competition. In for we know that the Creator formed of the sea salt a mighty barrier against the immeasurable mass of water becoming putrid; we know that our stocks of flesh, grease, &c., are preserved by the application of salt; that cabbage water, acids in general, and kitchen salt are the means employed by the agricul turist against septic diseases in our domestic animals, and against diseases of the mouth Canada, from Foxhunter, and which made her also we expect to have some competition .- Leicesters to improve Leicesters, each should their grounds, their vineyards, and fruit trees, people in relation to farming matters.

be judged and must be judged upon seps- Agricultural chemistry informs us that the simplest combinations through which nourishment is conveyed to plants consist in acids, alkalies, and alkaline substances. Animal chemistry shows that free muriate acid and kitchen salt form the principal constituents of the contents of the stomac

In a French prize paper, by Dr. Dessaive, on the manifold advantages of the use of salt in agriculture, the following results have been laid down by the celebrated French veterinary surgeon, Grogniez:

Common salt serves as a preventive of the fermentation and heating of hay, which has been heaped up in large stacks during wet weather. Forty quintals of hay require fifteen pounds of salt to be strewn among it in alternate layers.

This effect is much better shown in straw, which, intended to be used as fodder, by being moistened with salt water, may be preserved for a long time, when it can be given to cattle instead of hay, a method in use among the ancients.

Leaves of trees when put in ditches with salt may be prevented for a long time from putrefactive fermentation, and will even make good forage. Intelligent farmers of the Mont d'Orlyonias are in the habit of thus preserving their vine leaves of fodder for

Fodder of inferior quality, for instance straw, or other kinds, seaked and bleached by rain and sun, cured too late, or become woody, may be rendered more palatable and easy of digestion by being salted. A pound of salt in three quarts of water is required for a quintal of bad bay.

The sharp taste which the milk of cows usually assumes in consequence of beets, tur-nips, and white cabbage being continually fed to them, can be removed by salting those vegetables.

In Flanders, common salt is strewn on new and wet oats to be fed to horses, and thus prepared, will not be dangerous to the animale. The same application may also be made to hay newly harvested, to prevent injuries when it may become necessary to feed such hay, the moisture of which has not been fully evaporated.

Though the bad qualities of dusty, maddy, or mouldy fodder, after having been washed and threshed, are not entirely removed, yet, by giving a sprinkling of salt water, they will be diminished to a considerable degree. This fact will be of advantage to the farmer whenever he may be in want of appropriate fodder.

By means of salt, such water as otherwise could not be used for cattle for drinking, will be rendered proper.

The great advantages to be derived from ommon salt with regard to the health of cattle, have been clearly shown by many experiments made by that learned and celebrated agriculturist of Alsace, M. Boussingault.— Cattle, by being fed with salt, receive a soft and glossy skin, their di are in good order, and they increase in flesh and strength. Cows thus fed yield much milk, while those treated otherwise have dull skins, with rough hairs, exhibit less appetite, produce a smaller amount of flesh, and vield not only inferior quantity, but also quality,

Manure from cattle fed with salted fodder is also of a better quality.

Finally, manuring with salt will banish mosses and hurtful parasitical plants from neadows .- U. S. Patent Office Report.

Wheat in New England.

The New England Farmer of September 15 says:

"The attention called to this crop during the winter of 1858 and 1859, through the agency of Farmers' Clubs, has resulted in producing, we think, twice or three times the usual amount of wheat harvested in any one of many preceding years. The crop is also one of excellent quality. We are informed that in some towns of Cheshire County, N. and second premiums. E. Sulliva, of Gibcounty, has also introduced the breeding of be used directly to improve the other, theremultar, exhibited a very speedy mare, bred in
mules on a large scale, and from that section fore, as Cotswolds to improve Cotswolds, or
cionts were in the babit of throwing salt on
discussions that have been held among the

Awarded at the Twelfth Annual Fa Michigan State Agricultural held a Detroit Oct. 2, 3, and 5

amoure

(Concluded from last week.)

Division E-Dairy and Household Manu

OLASS 1—BUTTEB AND CHEESE.

80 James Smith, Detreit, 15 lbs June butter, 1st pr. 35

32 Mrs J Brainer, Plymouth, twenty-five lbs made at any time, first prem.

21 Wm Green, Troy Corners, twenty five lbs made at any time.

17 James Smith, Detreit, twenty five pounds made at any time.

18 Saumed Horton, Fairfield, twenty-five lbs choose one year old, 1st prem.

20 Mrs J Brainer, Plymouth, twenty-five lbs choose one year old, 2d.

31 R Briggs, Romeo, 25 bs new chooses, 1st prem.

51 Samuel Horton, Fairfield, 25 lbs new chooses, 2d., 31 Samuel Horton, Fairfield, 25 lbs new chooses, 2d., 31 Samuel Horton, Fairfield, 25 lbs new chooses, 2d., 32

CLASS 2-SUGAR, HONEY AND BEEHIVES. H B Chandler, Detroit, 10 lbs maple sugar, 1st pr. \$2 Gao Ormsby, Oak, specimen honey in box, 1st... 2 R C Otts, Kenesha, Wis, Beehlves and method of The County Renorms, Wis, Beehives and method of securing honey and taking care of bees, 1st, dip. & Ti. E. C. Otts, Kenosha, Wis, bee hat. Recommended.

510 White, Ann Arbn, Steele's honey hee protector.

The committee would recommend that a diplomability of the professional commended that a diplomability of th

J H Gardner, H S Tyler, E B Spencer, Committee.

CLASS 3-BREAD, PRESERVES, PICKLES.
Wm Blain, Detroit, 3 loaves salt rising bread, 1st \$
D. Woolsey, Marshall, 3 loaves salt rising bread, 2st
Mrs H & Elfbrink, Greenfield, 3 lvarye bread, 1st.
Mrs F Gaines, Detroit, loaf combread, 1st prom...
Mrs F Gaines, Detroit, 3 loaves Indian and rye
bread, 2st.

1st prem. 66 Wm Blain, Detroit, specimen tomato ketchup, 1st 85 Mrs Mark Flannigau, Detroit, specimen fruit wing, Ist prematically the prematical state of the prematica (tomato figs) lat prem.

(tomato figs) lat prem.

76 Miss A Schenk, Olive, tomato wine, dis prem of dis Miss A Schenk, best ogs flour, dis prem of ...

28 M'ss A Schenk, jelly cake, discretionary prem of 8 Miss A Schenk, crullers, dis prem of ...

Mrs Fuller, Mrs H H Philbrick, L O Merrill, Committee

Division F-Domestic Manufactures.

CLASS 1.—HOME MADE 200 Mrs Lucy Ann Hinchey, Ypsilanti, pair check blankets, 1st. 212 Miss Cynthia A Smith, Farmington, pair woolen

117 Aden Granger, Milton, 10 yels all wool plaid flan

2d prem.

2d mrs.

2d prem.

2d

36 ans 5 Syrvester, seekings 2d.
216 Mrs F Gaines, pair woolen steekings, 2d.
7 Mrs A Brink, Nankia, pair woolen soeks.
9 Mrs A Brink, Nankia, pair woolen mittens, 1st pr
217 Mrs F Gaines, Detroit, pair woolen mittens, 2d.
269 D Woolsey, Marshall, 2 ibs stocking yarn, 1st, pr
5 Mrs A Brink, 2 bs stocking yarn, 2d.
282 D Woolsey, Marshall, pair woolen socks, 1st prem. o Mrs A Brink, 2 bbs stocking yarn, 26.

288 D Woolsey, Marshall, pair woolen socks, 1st prem.

78 U Durham, Radford, pair woolen socks, 2d.

983 Mrs Lacy A Hinchey, Ypsianti, 2 lbs stocking
yarn, very nice.

280 Mrs Ges H Chambers, Oscavia Centee, knit honey-comb work bed-spread, 1,003,760 stitches,
very nice.

223 Mrs Anna C Sherwood, Grosse Point, white bed
spread, 2d.

40 Miss J Sylvester, pair linen stockings, lat pr. 115 Miss Cynthia A Smith, Farmington, pair women's

linen stockings, 2d.

161 to 196 Mrs C Hadsell, Pontlac, best and greatest
variety of articles manufactured by one family
numbering 60 different articles, 1st prem

213 Miss A H Hudson, Fentonville, silk embroidered scarfysry aice, special prem of drecommended.
219 Mrs F Gaines, Detroit, worked skirt.
222 Miss S Lerich, Utica, specimen of allk emb'd'y on ohlid's blankets. child's blankets...

24 Miss J Grummy, Utica, specimen of needle work
by a girl II years old...

35 Miss S Laglob, Utica, emb'id child's Skirt...

35 Mrs Jas Patton, Dowaglac, specimen embroidered

201 Mrs A Draper, Detroit, lot of embroidery, diplom 207 Mrs A Draper, child's cost and cap 296 Mrs A Draper, crochet shawl.
120 A Granger, Milton, pr all wool horse blankets...
299 Mrs A F Draper, Detroit, ladies kait hood, very

nice
300 Mrs A F Draper, child's knit hood.
271 Mrs U Durham, Redford, coverlet, very nice....
211 Mrs Harker, Detroit, crochet shaw!
Mrs Larich, Mrs J Starkwesther, Mrs Mired Tho

CLASS 2.-FACTORY MADE.

CLASS 8.—ARTICLES OF FURNITURE. S6 Henry Weber, Detroit, crimson cloth sofa.... 241 J W Tillman, Detroit, chestnut chamber set cor prising ten pieces...dip and \$5
244 J W Tillman, Detroit, mahogany tete a-tete...Dip
On the following articles the committee award and

245 J W Tillman, Detroit, 6 easy chairs, no compe-

tion, but of fine work mannship.

Tillman ross wood oral-back roctor.

Tillman petrot, best easy chairry Weber, Detroit, best easy chairry Weber, Detroit, best rosewood book-c.
to do do best extension table. do

fancy emb'd chair, all of fine workmanship, 1 camp chair, H H Philbrick, J H Gardner, Committee. CLASS 4-ARTICLES OF DRESS.

CLASS 4—ARTICLES OF DRESS.

22 JT Smith, Detroit, collection of ladies and gent's fancy fars. Dip 57 Mrs J M Partridge, Detroit, 5 akirts enade by Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Dip 69 DT Barrett, Detroit, 5 shirts in case. Dip 91 Miss Anna Bricoty, 2 smb'd shirts. Dip 92 A Bursham & Co., Detroit, esquimaux beaver double overcoat. Dip 94 A Bursham & Co., Detroit, prails mixed cassimere pants. Dip 110 Mrs Lee Parrish, 74 yrs eld, Detroit, breakfast alawl, prohidren's stockings, and pr mittens, Dip 125 Mrs P A Morphy, Det, child's robe transferred, Dip 158 8 Freedman & Bros., Detroit, case head dresses, bonneta, 2 bouquets. Dip 302 Geo Winter, Detroit, case ailk hats. Dip 110 Henry Brenner, Detroit, lot of dressed skins and furs.

62 Susan Webb, Detroit, worked skirt. Dip
D Carrer, Jerome Croul, F Buhl, Committee.
CLASS 5.—ARTICLES OF LEATHER AND INDIA
RUBBER. 293 Mrs James Patton, Dowagiac, one pair gents embd

204 to 206 Geo H Curtis, Detroit, one lot boot and shoe lasts trees and ordings. ...dif 72 H H Dean, Kalamazoo, one roll tanned calf akin ...\$ 18 to 21 C.P. Weodunf & Oo, Detrolt, rolls of leather and rubber belting, lace leather and belt hooks,dif M Howard Webster, James Patton, Committee. CLASS 6.—CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES. 283 John Patton, Detroit, two-horse family carriage.

first prem.

John Patton, Detroit, one-horse family carriage, first prem.

Johnson & Palot, Detroit, light top buggy, 1st pr.

John Patton, Detroit, trotting sulky, special prem.

M M Gisler. Detroit, trotting waggon, first prem.

C B Glever, Detroit, buggy without top, first pr.

John Patton, Detroit, greatest variety of carriages, buggles, de.

J M Chappel, Chas A Mack, Committee.

CLASS 7.—B R ROLLING STOCK.

11 C P Woodruff & Co, Detroit, one Peace Maker cooking stove Silver Medi 231 C P Woodruff & Co, Detroit, one coal stove (gas 59 Chas Busch, Detroit, Home Comfort cooking M Howard Webster, James Patton, Committee.

CLASS 9.-MISCELLANEOUS. CLASS 9.—MISCELLANEOUS.

112 Henry Brenner, Detroit, one lot new Indian tanned skins.

124 Aden Granger, Milton, ten ble dressed flax.

\$1

127 Wm Scrannage, Detroit, one lot horse shee nails, dip.

129 H E Goble, Paw Paw, one window curtain fixtures.

155 J Winder, Jr., & Co, Kalamazoo, one lot whip.

185 D A Ross, Detroit, Mahingles.

dip.

156 D A Ross, Detroit, Mahingles.

dip.

157 W 8 Penfield, Detroit, five boot jacks.

dip.

214 Gell & Harley. Detroit, five roller mass including.

17 C P Woodruff & Co, Detroit, Doles patent hub

barrels.

73 H H Denn, Kalamazoo, one Williams' Automatic grain scales and register.

76 H H Denn, Kalamazoo, one williams' Automatic grain scales and register.

77 Higby & State

H Dean, Kalamazoo, one grubbing machine, igby & Stearns, Detroit, one case, 180 aamsttolict, cclinary, demestic 55 and.
97 American Hydropult Co. New York, one hydropult force pump (deuble acting).
98 to 104 Shulte and Bros, Detroit, lot of soap and

105 Charles Teneyck, East Saginaw, one lot cut

Division G-Fine Arts, Needlework, &c. CLASS 1-PAINTINGS, STATUARY, MUSICAL IN-STRUMENTS.

84 J. Henry Dolph, Detroit, collection of oil paint-ings, first prem, dip and. 144 Mrs Anna L. Starkes, Detroit, do, 2d. 123 Miss R B Norris, Ypsilanti, collection oil paint-

17 J H Roberts, Detroit, collection of Ambrotypes and Photogrphs, first, dip and. 31 Moses Sutton, Detroit, do, 2d. 22 Wm Scott, Windsor, C W, plan of house grounds of Wm Scott. 163 Julius Melchers, Detroit, collection of statuary, first, dip and. 42 Wm Schulthes, Detroit, parlor marble mantel, special dip and.

manship 96 Raymond & Lapham, Detroit, specimen of bookbinding...dir

dip

1 J H Whitemore, Detroit, plane for parler use dip 33 A Couse, Detroit, square plane, recommend ... dip 2 J H Whitemore, Detroit, parler and church or

gan dip ### Stimmons & Whitney, Detroit, meledeons dip ### J H Whitemore, Detroit, Turtle shell guitar, spe-cial dip

Sowing Machines. 10 J M Gates, Detroit, best and most elegant (Les-

Clocks. Jewelry, Ac.

B 2-NEEDL., GHELL, VAX ANCY WOLK. J B White, D troit, silk embrudery, AND OTHER

2 107 JB White, Detroit, specimen wax work, dip and 2 108 Miss L C Bolio, Detroit, group wax flowers, dip 60 Mrs Elizabeth Gluns, Detroit, group wax flow-

184 Francis Leslie, Dearborn, neatest darned stock

Miss Collis, Detroit, specimens of broidery

140 Miss Hetta Galtmacher, Niles, bunch feather

w J Baxter Ellen B Murphy, Samuel Lewis, Com

Division H.

CLASS 1-FLOWERS-PROFESSIONAL. 277 John Ford, Detroit, 20 greenhouse plants... 38 Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, best and greatest va-riety of flowers skillfully grouped... 107 Wm Adair, Detroit, best and greates variety of

708cs.
39 Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, second ds.
105 Wm Adair, Detroit, best and greatest variety of Dahlias
106 Wm Adair, Detroit, best 12 dissimilar blooms of

106 wm Adair, Detroit, best 12 dissiming officials 152 John Puigh, Detroit, best single dahlia.
152 John Ford, Detroit, best collection and display of German Asters.
282 John Ford, Detroit, best and greatest variety of phloxes. phloxes.

108 Wm Adair, Detroit, best seedling phlox.

45 Hubbard & Davis, Det oit, best and greatest variety of verbenas.

46 Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, best seedling verbenas.

GLASS 2-AMATEUR LIST.

298 Robert Boyle, Detroit, 20 greenhouse plants, first
299 do do do do
412 Mrs N Bour, Detroit, do 2d___

299 do do 10 do do 4812 Mrs N Bour, Detroit, do 2d_ 24 Flowers.
235 Mrs Anna C Sherwood, Grosse Point, best and greatest variety flowers skillfully grouped, first 218 B McCreery, Detroit, 2d best and greatest variety flowers skillfully grouped, 2d_ 219 B McCreery, Detroit, best and greatest variety of rosses.

236 Mrs. Anna C. Sherwood, Grosse Point, 12 disimilar blooms of dahlias.
237 Mrs. Anna C Sherwood Grosse Point, collection of German asters.
238 Mrs Anna C Sherwood, Grosse Point, greatest variety of Phoxes.
239 Mrs Anna C Sherwood, Grosse Point, seedling phoxes.

greatest variety of hardy annual novering plants.

Bobert Boyle, Detroit, round boquet.

Robert Boyle, Detroit, basket of flowers.

J P Whiting, Detroit, basket of flowers.

Mrs R Stead, Detroit, flat boquet.

he committee recommend the following premius

The committee recommend the following premium Miss J Sylvester, Detroit, grass boquet and viacommiss J Sylvester, Detroit, picture of pressed flowers... Wendell & Bristol, Detroit, American aloc or century plant

James Krupp, Detroit, fine collection of greenhouse plants. 2

James Krupp, Detroit, India rubber plant. 1

The Committee also were highly pleased with the beautiful fountain and jets lit ha centre of the Floral Grotto. We consider it worthy of special commendation. The fish in the fountain which structed very general attention, we learn, were supplied by Mr. Geo. Clark, of Ecores. Such contributions we think worthy of all praise. The committee would also respectfully recommend a more liberal comparative appropriation of premiums to the floral department. The C mmittee cannot conclude their report without expressing their sense of the very courseous and gentlemanly attentions which they received from Geo B Bo rdman. Esq. the superintendent of the Floral Hall. All of which is respectfully submitted in behalf of the committee.

Henry E Whipple, Chairman.

CLASS 8.

CLASS 3.

E F Johnstone, Secretary of Michigan State Ag. Soc'y:

Sir—The pomological committee would respectfully report that they have, according to the best of their ability, performed the duty required of them, of correcting the momentature of the fruits on exhibition, but have found themselves much embarrassed by the placing of the mames of the fruits in many cases upon the entry cards instead of upon a separate label, and by the failure of exhibitors in some cases to name their fruits. They have feit childed to withhold their awards upon seed ling, except in a single instance, from the fact that those exhibited with that exception, appear to be inferior to others already in cultivation of the same season. We therefore, submit the following awards:

James Dougail, Windsor, C W, collection and exhition of fruits.

Go Duffield, Detroit, seedling winter apple, with history, &c, for "Doffield Plapin," Darting ton American Weeds.

history, &c, for "Duffield Pippin,"—Darling ton American Weeds.

T. T. Lyon, Chairman Pom. Com, S O Knapp. CLASS 4-APPLES AMATEUR

first.

3 Melvin Drake, 2d best 12 specimens winter apples, 2d.

86 David Clarkson, Northwille, specimens of summiner apples, first

176 Z Llayd, Plymouth, do autumn do, do.

20 J E Gilbert, Grand Raphla, do, 2d.

21 J Gilbert, Ovid Centre, specimens of winter apples first

ples, first. 84 David Clarkson, Northville, 2d do, 2d. William L Woodbridge, Chairman Com. CLASS 5-PEARS.

163 do de 6 specimens autu pesra, first -133 Mrs N Bour, Detroit, do winter pears, first -865 Philo Parsons, Detroit, do Flemish Beauty pe

ears grown by P Parsons, Esq, of

Ym Adair, D K Underwood, E D Lay, Com.
CLASS 6-PEACHES, PLUMS AND OTHER FRUIT 216 B McCreary, Detroit, choice varieties. 274 A Morrison, Willow Creek, do, 2d...

Quinces.

6 Mrs H Hallock, Detroit, twelve quinces, first. 144 A B Sunbury, Troy, 208 Wm Sowersby, Detroit,

25 Mrs H Hallock, Detroit, collection foreign grapes,

Nutmeg Melone.
269 J P Whiting, Detroit, four specimens, firs

Professional List.

CLASS 7-APPLES.

68 Hubbard & Davis. Det, 2d best six specimens au pears, third prem

Bingham, Peter Desnoyer, John Roberts, Moses
Wiener. Ownmittee.

CLASS 9—PEACHES, PLUMS AND OTHER FRUITS.

326 Jas Dougall, Windsor, best and most extensive collection foreign grapes grown under glass, 1st \$8 the house of the collection foreign grapes, grown under glass, 1st \$8 the collection foreign grapes, and the collection parties of the collection of the col 66 Hubbard & Davis, Midsor, collection native grapes, 1st prem.
1st prem.
67 Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, same, 2d prem.
58 Geo Kelly, Kelly's Island, special prem.
928 James Dougall, Windsor, variety of plums, 1st pr.
D Clarkson, Chairman.

first prem.
168 B L Compton, Dearborn, peck seedling potatoes,
first prem.
91 D Clarkson, Northville, pack seedling potatoes, 90 David Clarkson, Northville, peck table potatoes

70 Hubbard & Davis, Det, three autumn squashe 115 Wm Adair, Det, vegetable marrow squashes, first first prem. 203 John Ford, Det. one-half peck Lims beans, first 157 A Lapham. Farmington, peck sweet potatoes, first prein.
13 Thos Dick Smith, Greenfield, one bunch seedling

George Crabbe, Chairman

w ind Division I.

GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAL, SEEDS. first pr.

4 A E Pardee, Plymouth, one bush red wheat, 2d pr.

8 Sanilae Agricultural Society, Lexington, one bush winter wheat, first pr.

14 John Gilbert, Ovid Centre, 2 bushels winter wheat, 2d pr. 46 Sanilac Agricultural Society, Lexington, one bush 6 Z Lloyd, Plymouth, one bush spring wheat. Rio Guard, 2d pr.
10 Francis Leslie, Dearborn, one bush rye, first pr.
47 Jared Davison, Detroit, one bush winter rye, 2d pr.
58 Saniha Agricultural Society, Lexington, 1 sample Egyptian barley, first pr.
42 D Coorradt, Albion, one bush feur rowed barley, 2d pr.
59 D Coerradt, one bu Poland cats, first pr.
51 Saniha Agricultural Society, one bu barley oats, 2d pr.
1 Melvin Drake, Franklin, one bu yellow corn, first pr.

12 John Gilbert, Ovid Centre, variety yellow corn, 2d es & Co, Detroit, one bu large white Marrowfat peas, first pr. 92 Sanilae Agricultural Society, one bu white field 28 J S Tibbits, Nankin, one bu Mountain Marrow 28 J S Tibbits, Nankin, one bu Mountain Marrow beans, 2d prem.

5 A E Pardee, Plymouth, one bu large clover seed first prem.

19 D Clarkson, Northville, one bu amali clover seed, 2d prem.

28 Alex Henry, Redford, one bu Timothy seed, 2d prem, 45 A G Dewey, Troy, one bu Timothy seed, 2d prem, 40 D Coorradt, Albion, one bu buckwheat, 2d prem, 40 D Coorradt, Albion, one bu buckwheat, 2d prem, 38 Bloss & Co, Detroit, one peck Sorghum Sugar Cane seed, first prem.

34 Bloss & Co, Detroit, one bu flax seed, first prem. 2
16 Bloss & Co, Detroit, assortment garden seeds, first prem, dip and.
32 Bannel Hardenburgh, Plymouth, one bil Michigan white winter wheat flour, first prem, dip and.
31 Samuel Hardenburg, Plymouth, one bil Mich red winter wheat flour, first prem, dip and.
38 Samuel Hardenburg, Simon Davision, John Dexter, Oyrus Wella, G O Williams, Com.

Division K .- Miscellaneous Articles

Fraser, Detroit, 400 lbs Bi 15 JB Hinchman, Detroit, two bbls ground land 5 H A & A Day, Detroit, 1 M machine made shingle,
7 E Shepard, Detroit, fancy sign
8 Henry Fowler, Detroit, lot paper boxes.
12 W H Yates, Rochester, Yates Patent Inproved
Railroad Shingle Machine...
17 Nelson Palmer, Auburn, N Y, 6 iron planes...
18 E G Bennett, Brunson, Edward's shingle machine,
19 G S Wormer, Detroit, Crossetts stave cutting...
19 G S Wormer, Detroit, Mansing a patent barrel
10 patents.

 93 G.S. Wermer, Detroit, Hanning's patent barrel heading.
 23 G.S. Wormer, Detroit, Wormer's wheel jointed 24 G S Wormer, Detroit, Wormer's head cuttingd 29 HS Ingraham, Granger, O, mode of Iron frame

9 H C Potter, East Saginaw, one bbl fine salt \$5 & die
0 H O Potter, Fast Saginaw, one keg doe salt:
1 H C Potter, East Saginaw, one keg coarse salt:
1 H C Potter, East Saginaw, one keg coarse salt:
1 or the above two samples of salt, a silver medal is
awarded if the requirements as to discreption of method of making and also of the boring of the well or
spring from which the salt is made, are compiled with.
Wm Bair, E K Simends, Committee.

Sanilac County at the State Fair.

The Sanilac County Agricultural Society again took first premiums at our State Fair on the greatest staple of Michigan.

Premiums were awarded on every article exhibited by our county society, and as will be seen by the following, taken from the list of premiums as awarded, we have reason to boast of having one of the best grain growing

regions in the Union: Best 1 bushel white winter wheat, Sanilac Agricultural Society, 1st premium, \$2.

cuBest 1 bushel spring wheat, Sanilac Agri-ltural Society, \$2. Sanilac Agricultural Society, 2d premium

on oats, \$1. Sanilac Agricultural Society, 2d premium on peas, \$1.

Sanilac Agricultural Society, sample Egyptian Barley-Committee say worthy of 1st

Last year Michigan carried off the prize on wheat at the United States Fair held in Chicago, showing that Michigan is the best wheatgrowing State in the Union, and a few weeks later, the same year, at the Michigan State Fair, the samples of wheat from our county were awarded the first premium, and again the year following, (this year,) Sanilac county bears off the first prizes on both winter and spring wheat, and the only conclusion that can be arrived at from these data are, that Michigan raises the best wheat in the Union, and Sanilac county raises the best wheat in Mich-

On other grains than wheat, we also took premiums at the State Fair. The peas sent by the society were a superb sample of white field pea, every way perfect, but at Detroit they had to come in competition with the Marrowfat Pea and other large garden peas. The first premium was awarded to the Marrowfat pea, and the 2d to the field pea presented by our society. The Egyptian barley presented by the Society was awarded the first premium, and on oats, we received the 2d premium, thus showing that ours is not only a wheat growing county, but is capable of producing other crops, equal to any other part of the State.

Mr. Isaac Leuty again acted as agent for our seciety at the State Fair, and all inhabitants of the county, as well as the society, are under obligations to him for the interest he manifests in our counties, in bringing to light the wealth hidden in our soil, and the efforts he is almost constantly making to awaken a deeper interest in soil culture among our agriculturists.

This lake shore has long been looked upon as one vast lumber region, and the prevailing opinion away from here has been, that when our lumber was gone we should have but little to boast of, but the Agricultural Society of this county has already done much to disabuse the minds of those outside of our counties, and towards placing us where we belong as agricultural counties. The fact is, there is no better grain growing region, in our vast domain than along this lake shore in both Sanilae and Huron counties. Agriculture is already receiving a good degree of attention and the interest of our farmers, in the proper culture of the soil, is constantly increasing. While these were almost exclusively lumbering counties, the main object in cultivating the soil to raise hay and coarse grains for teams during the winter months, as these were the most ready sale and commanded most remunerative prices, but now there is a greater variety of crops raised; and it has at last been discovered that here can be brought to perfection and made to produce largely all grains, fruits and vegetables that thrive anywhere in the northern half of the temperate zone. Sanilac Jeffersenian.

The Garden & Orchard.

The Exhibition of Fruit at the Recent State Fair.

the State Agricultural Society has been invi- termine which varieties prove most valuable ted to the fact that, through the ignorance or carelessness of exhibitors in the naming of their fruits, the exhibitions were, too often, made the means of propagating error. To avoid such a result at the recent fair, a pomological Committee was appointed, whose business it was to correct the errors of exhibitors. This seems to have worked well in practice. Another difficulty has always been, to properly display the names of the varieties shown, so that all might be able to acquire the desired information. At the time of the appointment of a committee on nomenclature, it was also proposed that this difficulty should be provided for by supplying the pomological committee with strips of stout paper, on one end of which the name of the fruit should be written, in a bold, clear hand. Such strips to be placed under the fruits, with the end on which the name should be written doubled down ever the front of the dish. In this way, the name of each variety would be displayed so prominently that it could be decyphered with readiness at any reasonable distance. For some reasonpossibly from oversight, this recommendation was not carried into effect; and visitors were left to pick up the names of varieties by inquiry, when they could get the opportunity, or by handling the fruits and labels for that purpose, when allowed that privilege.

It will doubtless be conceded that the great object of such an exhibition is to disseminate a taste for horticulture and pomology; and, at the same time, to point out the best and most profitable mode of reducing the knowledge acquired to practice. To do this effectually, it is indispensable that we secure the co-opertion of capable and efficient committees. This, it must be acknowledged, is a work of much difficulty. It is pretty well understood, by those who have " been there," that the position of committee man, when efficienty filled, becomes at once arduous and onerous. Indeed, it has come to be well understood, that to assume this position, is to relinquish all hope of seeing anything, beyond the immediate class of articles upon which he is to decide. It is not wonderful, in view of this fact, that capable men are not always to be found, who are willing to pay their dollar, for the empty privilege of getting upon the ground, with the certainty that they will, practically, be cut off from all privilege beyond.

But the securing of suitable committee men is by no means the end of the difficulty. It is not uncommon for members of a committee to resort to the appropriate hall and there spend many hours in unavailing efforts to meet, and and make the acquaintance of those with whom they are to act-a difficulty which might be easily avoided, by depositing the committee books with the superintendent of the department and requiring them to be left with him, while they (the committee,) are not in session; at the same time referring mem bers of committees to him, as a means of meeting each other.

The society also fails to render fully effective the labors actually performed by its com mittees, in this department. If we allow ourselves to inquire why the reports of committees are required to be written out and published, it must be answered, that it is done, not awards are rendered, as for the instruction and encouragement of others. Let us then consider; of what benefit, to others, is the fact that Mr. A. has been awarded the first pre mium for a collection of table apples, or that Mr. B. had the best twelve specimens of a single variety, so long as no one, not even ted. the exhibitors themselves, (and, perhaps we may add, not even the members of the committee rendering the award,) know the names of the varieties that have secured this result. To illustrate the matter, the writer would remark that one exhibitor, at the recent fair, showed three lots of twelve specimens each, of different varieties of winter apples, with the expectation of being able to learn, from the decision of the committee, which variety was most highly esteemed; but the premium was awarded without specifying the variety. In the estimation of the writer, it is seldom safe for a committee to decide between two or more competing collections of fruit, without a careful classification and comparison of the green fly and the red spider. the varieties contained in each, and a definite decision as to what constitutes the superiority of the one over the other. This element of the same kinds in the open ground expand-

fact to fruit growers generally. In the case of peaches three weeks earlier, besides apricots, London Horticultural Society's Garden. highly ripened, pale amber; skin thin; flesh real object of the society, in offering them, is set at naught by the neglect of the committees to specify the varieties to which they are For several years past the consideration of rendered. This object is, or should be, to deand profitable in our State.

> When we consider the importance that the subject of nomenclature assumes, in connection with this department and the difficulty of securing the attendance of experienced and efficient committee men, it would seem to be of the highest importance that it should be under the supervision of some member of the executive committee, or of a superintendent well versed in pomology, to whom the reports of committees should be submitted, prior to signing, for such suggestions as he may judge necessary to secure complianco with the objects or regulations of the society.

Plymouth, October 15th, 1860.

Treatment of the Orchard House.

BY JAMES WALSH, GARDENER TO G. G. HUBBARD, ESQ., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Public attention having been directed to the Orchard House of G. G. Hubbard, Esq., of Cambridge, through an able editorial in a previous number of this journal, a brief account of the treatment adopted in the management thereof, and the results to which such treatment has led, may not be uninteresting to its numerous readers

The trees were imported in the spring of 59 from the purseries of M. Leroy, Angers, France, and tubbed immediately on their arrival, kept in the open air the summer and autumn following, well syringed and regularly watered, and at the close of the season removed to the house, the young wood being then thoroughly matured.

When the winter had fairly set in, the trees vere covered with seaweed, (Zostera marina) as fresh as could be procured, over the branches and on the surface of the tubs, with a view to shading them from the influence of the solar rays, as well as of overcoming in some degree the action of frost.

In this condition they were kept until March, the house being well ventilated in the interim du ing clear sunny weather, and shut up close at night, and in cloudy and inclement periods. Thus treated, keeping the temperature as equable as possible, and studiously avoiding, as far as practicable, all extremes, they wintered in a state more nearly approaching that which Nature assigned them than if they had been consigned to the cimmerian darkness of a cellar, (as hitherto practiced wherever pot or tub culture has been attempted,) and subjected to the deleterious influences of damp and mildew-the neverfailing concomitants of a confined and stagnant atmosphere.

The consequence was, that when uncovered last March the buds were as plump and vigorous as if they had wintered in their natural habitats and been exposed to the invigorating influences of a genial and more favored

The only difficulty experienced in their management occurred at this stage, which difficulty attends all bybernatories of whatever kind, though, perhaps, less so in an orchard house than in any other, that is, sufficiently retarding the trees, in order to secure them from the injurious effects of the high day temperature and cold nights which frequently happen in the month of April, and which call forth all the vigilance of the cultivator.-Here, as before, these extremes of temperatmaximum degree, which was effected by shade during the bright sunshine, so as not to excite the sap in the branches, and, at the the action of the root system was not stimula-

At first, when water was applied, it was given rather slightly, increasing in quantity as the trees advanced into bloom, with occasional waterings of liquid manure while the fruit was setting. When it had set, the quantity was diminished until the trees were covered of the stone, again plentifully supplied; giv-

of superiority thus becomes, not only an important element of the report, but a valuable night in advance of those out-doors, and too, a great collection of roses."

premiums awarded to simple varieties, the figs and nectarines, which, it may be safely said, are useless unless cultivated under glass. So far the Orchard House is a decided success, presenting, as it does, a gala of time not to be overlooked in a pecuniary point of view, and taken in connection with the certainty of obtaining a crop in cny season however unfavorable, when it is utterly impossible to have one out doors, the orchard house, glassroofed shed, or whatever other name such structure may be designated by, offers advantages to the cultivator which warrant the conclusion that a decempary hence shall see it established as a necessary adjunct to the horticulture of New England.

To Mr. Hubbard, then, is justly due that great name which Swift accords to the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one had grown before; for his liberality and science an impetus that, like Virgil's fame, will acquire strength as it goes along .- Ho vey's Magazine.

Leroy's Nursery at Angers.

The Hon. J. S. Cabot, an amateur horticul turist, and a man of wealth, has been lately making a tour through Europe, during which he has visited many of the most celebrated establishments. He thus writes relative to Andre Leroy's nursery, at Angers, so well known in the United States, and which supplies a great amount of foreign fruit trees to our dealers and nursery men:

"The largest nursery on the continent, if not in Europe, is the one so generally known in America, that of M. Leroy, of Angers. It occupies, as he told me, about 400 acres of ground, and gives employment to from 200 to 300 workmen, under the direction of 24 overseers. Here was a vast quantity of pear and other kinds of fruit trees on sale, all looking thrifty and vigorous. Most of the pears are on quince stocks, which are generally most approved in Europe, though there were some upon pear for such as might prefer. The trees are raised in beds divided by walks, along which are planted rows of specimen trees of every variety to prove and test them. Great care seen.ed to be taken to keep the varieties distinct and true. The This differs from the Black Hamburgh in specimen peach trees, that were in great variety, were trained to the wall, and both these and the pears as well as the plums show a fine crop of fruit that also locked very well. Besides trees, M. L. has also a large collection of magnolias, roses, and other ornamental plants and shrubs. I have never seen any collection of magnolias to compare in extent with that of M. L.'s. To show the favorable character of the climate of Angers, I saw in M. Leroy's garden a bed of large camellias, fine healthy shrubs growing in the open ground with no other protection than that afforded by a wall in the rear. M. L. takes great pains to procure all new fruits as soon as produced, and almost any variety can be obtained of him. He told me he had this year received two large boxes of scions of American varieties from the United States. The nursery grounds were in good order, though the complaint was made that the wet weather had seriously impeded the necessary operations. The fruit department of M. L.'s nursery is under the direction of M. Desportes, a very skillful pomologist and intelligent man, who is interested in the establishment."

The same traveller also makes the following notice of Van Houtte's celebrated nursery at Ghent, in Belgium:

"I went, while in Ghent, to see the nursery grounds of M. Van Houtte, the largest estaure were made to approximate as much as blishment in Belgium. It is devoted princi possible, aiming at a minimum rather than a pally to the raising of bulbs and ornamental plants and shrubs, but M. V. H. is commencing the cultivation of trees on an extended scale. The nursery grounds occupy a tract same time, by keeping the trees perfectly dry, of about 56 acres; upon it are 30 greenhouses, one of 260 feet in length, the others of White Muscadine. A wine grape. about 100 each. They are low houses, with span roofs, and are all warmed from one turnace. Each species of plant has a particular house devoted to it. Upon the grounds are 100 small wells, for the purpose of watering, all connected by pipes, and filled from the with foliage, and, after the full development river by a hydraulic machine. M. V. H. has also here the necessary buildings for the work ing liquid manure for every third watering, connected with his horticultural publications, or, perhaps, twice a week; gradually lessen- all of which, the printing, drawings, and ening these operations as the crop approached graving of the plates, is executed upon his maturity, in order to inpissate its juices, and thereby increase the flavor of the fruit. Of course it is needless to observe that syringing overhead was also given, sometimes twice a course of the size was hot and dry to check day when the air was hot and dry, to check the green fly and the red spider.

The trees were in bloom the latter half of Gladioli and lilies are also largely cultivated, April, and the fruit had set before the bloom and of these there are many new hybrid varioties from seed. M. V. H. has many new Siberian plants not yet on sale, and is also well shouldered; ber

The interest felt in grape growing and the inquiries relative to foreign societies, induces us to copy the following report upon the Conservatory of the London Horticultural Society, in which a large number of new varrieties of the grape, as well as of other fruits, have been grown and fruited during the past year. Besides, the information will be valuable to many of our nurserymen, who want information about new sorts, and find it difficult to learn what is going on in the horticultural world out of their own precincts :

" To grape growers, the importance of paying a visit to the great conservatory at this place at the present time, can hardly be overrated. It will be remembered that some time ago the ornamental plants which it contained were removed, and that it was enterprise have given to this brench of the planted with vines; the latter are now for the most part in full bearing, and the crops, which on most of them are ripe or nearly so, are unusually fine. Some of the Black Hamburgs especially are large, both in bunch and berry, and beautifully colored; on the Barbarossa are some enormous bunches; and the beauty and size of the Golden Hamburg fully bear out all that has ever been said or written in its favor.

> Of varieties in a good bearing state which this house contains, the following is an enu meration:-

Black Hamburgh .- Branches moderate in ize, shouldered; berries roundish-oval; colour black with a fine bloom; skin thin; flesh ten der, melting and rich. This is what is called smaller both in bunch and berry than other varieties, it is stated to be the best in quality. Warner's Hamburgh, the Hampton Court, and the Richmond Villa Hamburgh are synonymous kinds.

Dutch Hamburgh - This is found to be the ame as Wilmot's Black Hamburgh. Bunches medium sized, compact, not much shouldered; berries large roundish-oblate, indented as i hammered on the surface, and often so much so as to appear misshapen, black, covered closely to the flesh, which is somewhat coarse. having larger berries, more decidedly round, and marked like a hammered bullet; the flesh is much firmer, but not so juicy nor so sugary; the leaves are also less pubescent.

Mill Hill Hamburgh -This is reported

be the same as Dutch Hamburgh. Frankenthal .- To this the fruit committee have referred the Pope and Victoria Hamburghs, and the Black Tripoli of Welbeck .-Bunches large, strongly shouldered; berries oundish, frequently oblate, and rarely roundish oval, somewhat indented or hammered like but less so than the Dutch Hamburgh. black, covered with a thin bloom; skin thick. This is a fine looking grape of vigorous in these respects to the Dutch Hamburgh.

Pope Hamburgh.—Same as Frankenthal. Victoria Hamburgh.-Ditto.

Burchardt's Amber Cluster .- This resemoles the Muscadines in quality, but has oval berries like the Clusters. Berries middlesized, decidedly oval, amber-colored, or yelowish-white; skin moderately thin, flesh sugary and rich. It is stated to be earlier than the Royal Muscadine, and this, combined with good quality, will render it a first-rate early grape.

Royal Muscadine, roundish, or but slightly oval, rose-colored.

Savignon Blanc -Bunches and berries about the size of those of the White Frontignan; berries eval, yellowish white; skin thick; Bull, in unfavorable seasons, has had quite flesh sweet, but not so rich as that of the mature by the 10th of September, when, in

Ward's Early Muscadine -Bunch long. rather loose; berries round, about the size of those of the Royal Muscadine, and of the same color and flavor.

Bidwill's Seedling .- Bunches and berries nearly as large as those of the Black Prince; berries small, round, bluish black with a fine bloom; skin rather thin; flesh tender, melting and juicy, but somewhat acid.

Burchardt's Prince .- Bunches long, taper ng, about a foot in length, larger than those of the Black Prince, which in their long, tapering, slightly shouldered form they resemble: berries round, scarcely so large as those of the Black Hamburgh, compared with which it is later, roundish-oval, black with a thick bloom; flesh firm, juicy, melting, rich and vinous. A good hanging variety, but requires by Dr. Lindley, that a soil too rich in humais,

Golden Hamburgh. - Bunches large and times roundish-oval, pale yellow, or when reference to the failure of the crop.

tender and melting, very juicy, rich and sugary. This, as has been stated, fully maintains the high character it has received, and

is in all respects a first-class grapo.

Trebbiana.—Banches shouldered, long and tapering, but loose; a showy white kind, but

Queen Muscatel.-Like the White Nice.

Fleming's Prince.-Bunch large, loose, long, slightly shouldered; berries oval, larger than those of the Black Prince, to which they bear considerable resembiance; skin very thin, bluish-black, with a copious bloom; flesh tender, juicy, remarkably rich and sugary. An excellent grape.

Moracco Prince. - A seedling between Black Prince and Black Morocco. Bunches about the size and form of those of the Black Prince; berries also similar in size, oval, but with a thinner skin, which is tough, reddish black, with a slight Goom; flesh firm, juicy. melting and sugary. A useful late grape.

Panse Jaune.—Berries large, oval, or somewhat ovate, pale yellow in color, like a well ripened Muscat of Alexandria; flesh rather firm, sweet but not rich.

Gros Rouge de Provence Bunch long, tapering, loose; berries small, slightly oval, black; skin thin; flesh juicy with a Frontignan flavor.

(To be continued.)

Hints about the Culture of Grapes.

Hovey's Magazine in its leading article. akes some pertinent remarks upon the culthe true old Black Hamburgh, and though ture of the grape this season, which will afford some of our grape growers useful hints. we copy them, as tending to explain in some degree how mildew and rot may be prevented, as well as bow the best crops of large and delicious grapes may be secured :

There is a great variation in the quality of our grape crop in different years; one season it will be large and excellent; snother, small, imperfect and immature, disfigured with mildew and rot, and the vines severely damaged in foliage and growth. This we naturally with a thin bloom; skin thick, adhering and perhaps correctly attribute to the climate, and there leave the matter; never reflecting carefully upon these failures, or endeaing to ascertain whether much of this may not be caused by an unsuitable location, an improper soil, or other means within the control of the cultivator; so that though a season may be unfavorable, a fair crop may be depended upon. Such, it appears to us, may be the case, and an instance of it may be referred to in the Rebecca grape. At Hud-son, where it originated, it is one of the most vigorous and hardy vines, producing enormous crops of the most beautiful and luscious berries every year, apparently in no way affected by the climate. When we examined it in 1856, it surpassed anything of the kind we ever had the pleasure of seeing. Yet it growth, but less rich and highly flavored than the true Black Hamburgh, though superior grower, and subject to mildew. This year we are pleased to learn, for the first time, it is doing well in several places, and we doubt not it will in due time become everywhere the same incomparable grape it is in its native locality. But to do this it must have better, or at least different, treatment than some other varieties. What that treatment shall be we have yet to learn. But we note it as an instance, of variation which cultivation will do as much as climate to overcome; and we may remark that a strong, rich, well drained soil is one of the important requisites in accomplishing this. A soil which will grow Willade Precoce -Bunch small, longish, it quickly, that the wood, naturally slender, loose; berries about the size of those of the may be strong; and a subsoil that will take of superfluous moisture that it may wood before frost overtakes it, and keep the roots dry during winter.

How is it with the Concord, which Mr our own soil, it is not ripe till the 25th of the month? Why, Mr. Bull's soit is a sandy loam, not fit to grow a good pear. It is a barren side bill, with a foot or less of very sandy earth upon a dry, leaching, hungry sand; yet by preparing a rich surface compost and the use of liquid manure, he secures a very rampant growth and magnificent crops.

As soon as the bunches are well formed, by withholding water the grapes begin to ripen, and, from the dry, warm nature of the subsoil, soon attain maturity. Under ordinary conditions, in deep rich soils, the vines continue growing till late in autumn, and the energies of the vine are directed to the vigor of the wood rather than the maturity of the

These facts point out the proper course of culture, and substantiate the position taken impermeable to air, and naturally damp, is unfit for the vine, and is the remote cause of well shouldered; berries large, oval, or some- most of the complaints which are made in

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAYMOND & LAPHAM, Detroit. . Ilis. Question Book. WILLARD PARKE, Detroit. Horse Wanted. E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y., . . Paying Employment.

MICHIGAN FARMER. R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860. Editorial Miscellany

Our readers will find a brief notice of Andre Leroy's celebrated nursery on our Horticultural page; and also some suggestions relative to grape culture, which as this subject is attracting much attention, will repay perusal. The show of grapes grown in Michigan at the State Fair was quite a feature, superior in every respect to any like exhibition of that variety of fruit that has ever been seen, and evinces that the cultivation of the grape may be carried on in this State with success.

Whilst busily engaged during the late fair at the grand stand, two or three gentlemen who are personally unknown to us, took occasion to find fault about something or other, which they did not explain, and to which at the time we could not give attention. As the columns of the FARMER are open to any suggestion, and its editor is ready at all times to reply to any strictures, which his readers may esteem it proper he should hear, we shall be pleased to hear from the parties referred to. and hope they will not only let us know their names, but also the matters with which they found fault, as we do not know what they meant, nor what they were excited about.

In this number of the FARMER, we complete the reports of the viewing committees, and the list of the awards made by them.

The Jonesville association for agricultural improvement design to hold their horse fair and show next week. This association has made a contract for eighteen acres of land, half a mile south of the village, where they mean to have their annual exhibitions. Mr. Mr. H. N. F. Lewis, of the Jonesvillo Indepen dent, is Secretary.

On another page will be found a no tice of what Sanilac county exhibited at the State Fair. Mr. Isaac Leuty, who was the trusted with this duty. He has done very this new county, and probably in no better way could it have been done than that which he has chosen, of bringing forward at the great meeting of the Farmers of the State. the choice productions, and challenging competion. If other county associations would follow the example, and have as indefatigable an agent as Mr. Leuty, who would bring forward each year samples of the choicest products of their several sections, the collections at the State Fair would serve a useful purpose, in making known the capabilities of many of the sections of Michigan which are now almost unknown.

The Lenawee County Society has received the report of its Secretary for the year, and from it, as published, we learn that the Society has received during the year altogether \$1,448.13. Its expenses were \$1,525.49. Of this, however, \$400 went towards the grading and permanent improvement, and for payments on the fair grounds which are owned by the Society. This Society now own ten acres of land located close to the city of Adrian, which it is improving from year to year as fast as its funds will permit.

The Late State Fair.

The Ypsilanti Sentinel makes the following comments upon the State Agricultural Exhibition, after remarking that the interest and attendance was less than in former years:

"We heard but one opinion of the location of the Fair, and that was that it should be moved from Detroit. It may, by the help of the State, and the popularity of distin guished speakers, with the subscription of the Detroit merchants, continue to drag out a miserable existence; but a single glance will convince any one that its utility is gone. As an institution of practical benefit it is a nullity. The officers of the last year, were very generally re elected."

We think, had the editor visited the exhibition of the State Society, he would have hositated about pronouncing that a single glance would have convinced any one "that its utility was gone." That some of the departments of the exhibition were not as full punchy form distinctive of the individuals. It as they were last year is not denied. But extends from Suffolk throughout the neighwhen the State Society brings together as boring counties of Norfolk and Essex, where fine a display of frait, as good herds of tho. it is held in estimation for the purposes of

need not be debated by any one.

In fact Washtenaw county herself acknow-Ypsilanti itself bore off the blue and red ribbons in the classes of Shorthorns; Sharon exhibited the finest Leicester and Saxon sheep; Lodi the best Spanish and Merinos. Last year Dexter bore off the highest honors and awards, in the Shorthorns. Ann Arbor furnished one of the finest and most interesting exhibitions ever seen at any State Fair, in the geological collection, so beautifully arranged and prepared by Professor Winchell, and so agreeably described to thousands of visitors and inquirers by his patient and obliging as sistants who had charge of it. No greater proof of utility would well be furnished, than the examples we cite from the Sentinel's own county. If there are other and more practical methods of displaying the choice agri cultural and mechanical products of the State, of bringing them into competition with each other and with those of other States, and of thus making still better known the capacities of Michigan and the industry of her people, we are very sure the Executive Committee will readily adopt them and endeavor to carry them out, if the propositions are put in shape and submitted. As an instance of this disposition, we need only point to the fruit department. The suggestion, for instance that the annual exhibition should be held in some other section of the State is one that deserves attention, and also much consideration. Such a change in the action of the institution, of course is only to be adopted when it is manifest that all the interests connected with the Society will be better promoted. During the past three years, there have already been changes which have materially aided the society. In the first place the policy of having permanent grounds and structures was adopted in 1858; in 1859 the family tickets were abolished. Both these changes were thought by many inadvisable; they have been successful, however, in promoting the best interests of the society, and so far have proved advantageous, and the society has just begun to reap the benefits accruing from agent, is just the right kind of man to be en- them. Another year as successful as that of 1860 will enable the society to double the much during the past five years to direct at- value of its premium list, and thus promete tention to the fine agricultural resources of the industrial energies of the Peninsular State.

An Imported Suffolk Horse

We had the pleasure of inspecting a Suffolk stallion on Saturday last, which had just arrived from his voyage across the Atlantic. This horse was sent to Mr. A. H. Sibley, of Detroit, to replace a magnificent two year old colt which was lost on his voyage from England. This herse is named SURREY, and is a thorough Suffolk Punch of great substance and power. He is of the choicest color of the breed, being a chestnut; his height is nearly sixteen and a half hands, with limbs well formed, though possessing all the bone and massiveness of the stock of horses which he represents. The head is rather large, though pretty fine, the eyes rather small, the ears not large, the neck is well proportioned, and better shaped than we usually find it; the chest is both broad and deep; the legs peculiarly short, and in this horse neither so massive nor so hairy as we have seen them in some of the same breed; the arm is broad and full, measuring twenty-seven inches round, and the limb tapers down to the fetlock. The back and loin are very broad, and the body possesses great depth and compactness. The shade than the body. The horse is remarkably good tempered, and we believe will prove a most valuable acquisition to the stock horses of this State. He is not so coarse and large as the English cart horse, is more light and active, and will cross better with our own stock. This stock of horses is much prized in England for agricultural purposes, as they possess all the requisite action, with great power, and are easily kept in condition; with us they would be considered too heavy and too slow on the road. But as a stock of horses that will give more bone and weight, without legginess, with a good sound consti tution, we believe that no stock will be found more useful than the one of which Surrey is

a representative. An English author thus writes of this stock of horses: " It is termed the Suffolk Punch Breed, from the County of Suffolk, where it has long been reared, and from the stout or roughbred and fat cattle, such excellent sta- common labor. It is distinguished by its bles of colts, and stables of mules, all the color, which is of a light dun or sorrel, some-

at least twenty-five thousand citizens, drawn colored mane and tail. It was held to be a from various sections of Michigan, and in part useful kind of horse, naturally of moderate from other States, the question of its utility stature, and though slow, possessed of good need not be debated by any one.

stature, and though slow, possessed of good endurance. But for a losg period the bread has been largely crossed with other varieties, ledges practically its utility. The town of so that it is now somewhat difficult to obtain the Suffolk Punch in a state of purity. The older breed was especially valued for the steadiness of the individuals in draught, and the trustiness with which they performed their work of all kinds. No horses exerted themselves better at a dead pull. A true Suffolk Punch would draw almost till he dropped down. A team, at a signal given, would, without a whip, bend in a moment to their knees, and drag everything along. This property was so remarkable in the old Suf folk Punches, that cruel wagers used to be laid on their powers of draught, and many fine horses, it is said, were ruined by their indomitable spirit. They were, besides, a hardy race of horses, capable of subsisting on ordinary food. Their form, however, was thank my God my country has been freed from peculiarly plain. The heads were large, the necks short, the muzzles coarse, the should ers low and cloudy; but the limbs were short, the back straight, the loins wide, and the haunches well developed. The color distinctive of this variety connects it with the race widely diffused throughout the north of Europe and Asia, from the Scandinavian Alps to the plains of Tartary, in which the dun color prevails. It is believed to have been carried to the eastern counties of England from Normandy, which yet possesse many fine horses of this variety, introduced it may be believed, by the Scandinavian in

Political Summary.

THE GREAT DOUGLAS DEMONSTRATION. The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas arrived at Detroit Monday morning and was received at the depot of the Central Railroad in the most enthusiastic manner, by a very large deputation of citizens. With him came deputations from the various parts of the State on the line of the road. During the day deputations from the rural districts kept pour ing in by thousands, until the city was a perfect fect fair of people. At about four o'clock Mr. Douglas commenced to speak to the immense crowd which had congregated in the Campus Mar tius, and occupied about an hour and a half in th delivery of his address. He was heard with the most respectful attention, and was frequently cheered. The only complaint we have heard arose from the fact that his voice did not reach far enough, but was much weaker in its volum than was expected from one who had addressed such large popular assemblies as he has been used to. But the same defect was observable in Mr. Seward, when he was here.

In the evening the democratic clubs gave grand torch light pracession, which was very effective and remarkably well got up. Mr. Douglas gave a short speech from the Michigan Exchange balcony, followed by Mr. Lothrop and Mr. G. W. Peck. As a political demonstration, this occasion was one of the largest of this season of political harvest and certainly evinced that the party in this State is fully alive, vigorous and determined to have a contest for the supremacy.

-Buffalo held her great republican meeting on Saturday last. Mr. Seward was not present as expected.

-Morton McMichael, the editor of the Phila delphia North American, is already named as the successor of Mr. Bigler in the United States Sen-

-The latest advices from Nebraska territory indicate the return of Daily, the republican can didate for delegate to Congress, over Morton, lemocrat, by 162 majority. -The new postmaster of this city, A. W. Buel,

took possession of the office on Monday last, Mr. Walker resigning to him the position. We have Walker resigning to him the position. heard but one expression relative to the change and that is regret at the removal of Mr. Walker.

-T. M. Eddy, on the part of the Methodist Epis copal Church, has addressed a letter to the President, which contains much matter relative to the treatment of members of that church in the South,

-The reports state that the South Carolina politicians have been mounting cockades in their hats since election. What this may mean we don't know, but it was a fashion that was not much esteemed forty-five years ago.

-Since the result of the elections were known at Washington there has been a perfect rush to join the republican association at Washington .-Only three hundred names were on the books on the first of the month, now there are over one

-In California a new political party by the name of the " anti-Coolie" party has att organize itself. The regular parties are all in full blast preparatory to the elections and nominations But it does not yet seem certain that the State will not cast her electoral vote for Bell and Everett. -Mr. Douglas, after visiting this State, goes to

Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, the canvans closes. He certainly deserves great admiration for the indomitable energy with which he conducts the campaign, though we are not prepared to endorse that departure from the usage which have heretofore been practiced, of keeping Presidential candidates out of the debasing tur moil and tumult of the actual canvass.

-The California and Oregon news does not seem to be very definite. The Oregon Legislature has been trying to elect United States Senators, but with no result arrived at, the Senate of that State declining to act, a portion of that body hav ing retired, leaving it without a quorum. production of Michigan, and exhibits them to times deepening into chestnut, with lighter head of which is Delazon Smith, now senator.

The general tone of the press, since the re-sult in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania became whether they shall or shall not be a part of the known, concedes the election of Abraham Lincoln by the people. Even at Washington this impres sion has got the ear of the writers for the press on both sides. The great object of the campaign now seems to be to settle to what section of the democracy shall belong the duty of reorganizing the opposition to the incoming administration,

-Parson Brownlow and the redoubtable Yance had a sort of tilt at Knoxville, Tennessee, a shore time since, in which the following language was used as the weapons. We are happy to record that neither gentleman was hurt on that occasion and the reports say that their appetites are as good, if not as ferocious as ever. The parson ob served in his speech; "I propose when the seces sionists go to Washington to dethrone Lincoln, am for seizing a bayonet and forming an army to resist such an attack and they shall walk over my dead body on their way."

To which Mr. Yanney valorously replied: "If my State resists, I shall go with her, and if I mee this gentleman (pointing to Mr. Brownlow) mar shaled with his bayonet to oppose us, I'll plunge my bayonet to the hilt through and through his heart and feel no compunctions for the act, and such a foe."

Foreign Events.

Considerable interest has been felt relative to the proceedings of Spain with regard to her claims upon Mexico; the Spanish fleet in the Mexican Gulf having received orders to enforce pay ment. At the solicitation of the Spanish res dents in Vera Cruz, the commanding officer has suspended operations until he receives further advices from Madrid. A bombardment at the present time would do little except destroy property, as there is no settled government in Mexico, with which any foreign authority can treat.

The English government has come to the con clusion that it is not worth while any longer to recognize Miramon as the supreme authority in Mexico. This will undoubtedly affect the church party, of which he was the representative.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The struggle in Italy still occupies public attention in Europe. It is as yet a turmoil of battle and of struggle without any certain result. Most of the great powers fear to be drawn into it by the impetuosity and enthusiasm which characterizes the progress of Garibaldi, and are therefore alive to every movement. There are four separate powers at work in Italy at the present time. and whilst two are on one side and two on the other, they all seem to be struggling in their own interests, without a good understanding:

First, we have Garibaldi, in the south, sweeping all before him for a time, and after occupying Naples, forming a provisional government. Full of the idea of a United Italy, be desires to retain the independent position he has won, and there-fore does not scalesce with Victor Emmanuel, nor does he seem ready as yet to carry out the original design of uniting the whole of Italy under that monarch. But for this delay there is a reason. That reason exists in his desire to sweep the temporal dominion of the Pope out of Central Italy and free the Roman States as he has Sicily and Southern Italy. This he cannot do as an independent revolutionist, should be once become the subject of the King of Sardinia, as he would then become bound by the laws and treaties of that country, and his acts as her subject would then compromise the government of Sardinia with other governments. As it is now, Sardinis cannot be held responsible for what he does.

Second, opposed to Garibaldi is the King of Naples, who has a large and well appointed army at Gaeta and Capua, which is making the most formidable resistance to Garibaldi that he has yet met with, and it is said has actually repulsed the attacks of the Liberator. These two cities are strongly fortified, and may have strength to stop the progress of Garibald for some time. The King of Naples yet remains at Gaeta with the army there, but prepared at any time to step on board a Spanish man of war. The latest accounts show that the royalists had been able to repulse the assaults of one of Garibaldi's generals, but the attack was only a partial one, and made against superior numbers, under protection of the fortress. Third—The next great party is the Pope's army

inder Lamoriciere, which has undertaken to con pel the people of the Roman States to remain in Whereupon the fourth party, the King of Sardinis, has sent in his army, which has beaten Lamoriciere, dispersed his army and taken imself prisoner, at the same time compelling the on the shores of the Adriatic, to surrender. Sardinian army has thus in about three weeks over run the papal dominions, with the exception of the territory lying immediately adjacent to Rome and Cierta Vecchia- To protect the Pope from his own subjects, meanwhile, France, in addition to the ten thocsand men she maintains in garrison there, has sent ten thousand more. Garisaldi having avowed his intentions of liberating the whole of Italy, of course threatened the Pope and the French garrison there. To prevent this, s one of the reasons why the King of Sardinia has interfered and thus placed himself and his army between Rome and Naples, while at the same time he permits the people of Umbria and the Marches to unite themselves to the kingdom of Northern Italy as Tuscany, Parma and Modena have already done. The Pope in the meantime threatens to leave

Rome in spite of the protection afforded him by the French garrison; and if he should make his mide to go, it is generally admitted that it would be the best solution of the difficulties could happen, as it would get rid of all fear of collision with France, and would leave no excuse for the presence of the French army in the heart of Italy, which is itself a sore in the eves of the Italians Should be not go, then Napoleon, as the represen tative of the Catholic sentiment of France, feels bound to sustain him in his position at the Vati can, even against the Italians themselves, and to prevent any movement of that kind is one of the reasons why Victor Emmanuel has sent his armies Breckinridge men have nominated a ticket, at the into the Papal States. What this intervention will bead of which is Delazon Smith, now senator. In short amount to in its conclusions, we cannot yet say, to the uninitiated, a "full-blooded Arabian,"

great Italian kingdom new in process of formation, is to be one of them is beyond dispute. With them, in the course of annexation, will undoubtedly come also the kingdom of Naples and the Island of Sicily, and when this annexation is achieved by the consent of the popular voice, then the strong government thus sustained will bring order out of the disorder that now prevails.

Later.-Still later intelligence by the steamship Arabia gives somewhat uncertain reports that the army of Garibaldi had forced back the whole of the Royal forces that defended the line formed by the Volturno river, and that they had been surrounded and two thousand taken prisoners.

The dictator had invited Victor Emmanuel to go to Rome and assume the sovereignty. Meanwhile the King of Sardinia had thanked his victorious legions for their victories at Ancona, and had himself assumed the command of the army.

The Sardinian Chambers had resolved that King Victor Emmanuel be authorized to annex to Sardinia those provinces of Southern Italy in which the population, by direct universal suffrage, vote to become an integral part of the Sardinian constitutional monarchy.

The Sardinian army has not yet entered the Neapolitan territory, but Garibaldi announces that they soon will do so. The head-quarters will be at Aguilla, and Victor Emmanuel will command in person. Messina still held out.

Garibaldi had made some modifications in his ministry to meet the views of the Neapolitans.-Bertini Meknomep, Garibaldi's evil genius, had peen dismissed and a better feeling existed between Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi. The latter has written to the King inviting him to permit him to retire to his island home.

The Pope had issued an allocation calling for sympathy and aid from the Catholic powers, and condemning non intervention as a policy which was liable to promote great evils. He also hopes that the Catholics will save him from the attacks of a parricidal and degenerate son. Meanwhile e is making fresh enrollments with the design of defending what remains of his dominions. Na poleon declines to be moved by the representaions of His Holiness.

The Spanish government demands a Congress of the Catholic Powers with a view of guaranteeing the integrity of the States of the Church, which is just the same as determining that a portion of the Italian people shall continue to be subjected to the tyranny and the cruel despotism of the Pope and his priestly advisers. To this Napoleon does not respond, as there might also be a Congress of Protestant powers.

The wives and families of the Austrian officers in Venetia have been ordered to quit that territory immediately. This looks as though active service was expected in the army within a short time.

-The Empress of Prussia has given birth to a

HOME NOTES.

Large Squash.

David Jones, a farmer of the township of Williams, raised a winter squash of the mammoth variety, which weighs, we are told, one hundred and twenty-two pounds. This is the largest squash of which we have yet heard .-Squashes are very common here which weigh fifty and sixty pounds .- Bay City Press.

Lumbering on the Saginaw. The Bay City Press says: "Most of the mills in this vicinity are shut down for the present season for want of logs, and unless this valley is visited by long continued heavy rains, causing a rise in the waters of the Saginaw and its numerous tributaries, and thus affording lumbermen an opportunity to raft down a fresh stock of logs sufficient to supply them for the balance of the season, they will probably not resume operations this fall.-Although it is estimated that at least 10,000 logs are now lying in the small streams above. on the banks of which they were cut, yet it is improbable that any portion of them can be made use of this fall. But, if properly taken care of, they will be ready for rafting early next Spring, which will give the mills something to do earlier in the season than usual." Sale of Stock at Albany.

The stock association of Albany County, New York, held a public sale of ber of horses and cattle last week. From the accounts we perceive that many of the horses are considered to have been sold at low prices. Old Black Hawk Maid, a mare that at one time was expected to beat Lady Suffolk, and sired by Old Black Hawk, was sold for \$200; many of the best colts sold for less than \$150. A half sister to Sont ag. warranted to trot in less than three minutes, was sold at \$185. In the cattle the sales were low, \$75 to \$100 being all that was bid.-Finella, a cow from Thorne's Grand Duke, however, brought \$520; Neptune, the old imported bull, bought from Mr. Thorne, was offered and bid in for \$200, as there were no

The Seward A rabians.

The Rome Sentinel thus writes of the horses presented to Mr. Seward, and which have been shown at the N. Y. State Fair:

"The larger horse is about fifteen hands high, dark bay, with black mane and tail, the latter long, fine, and very thin; small head, large bright eyes, and large nostrils, but none of the fire and poetry-if we may be allowed such a mixture-about him, that we are led to expect in the steed of the desert. In short,

pure and invaluable-is " not much of a shower" after all. He is badly marked with hind off feet, and a dapple on the back. But the beauties and perfectious excite the knowing ones. Legs-and they are superb-hips, shoulders, back, breast and neck, &c., are deemed perfect, and in all essential points he is pronounced, by those who ought to know, the most splendid animal they have over seer. Hearing these enthusiastic posted ones talk will greatly relieve the disappointment experienced on first seeing the stallion. This one is six years old.

The other is but two years and is a much handsomer animal—some fourteen hands high and a very beautiful sorrel. He evinces more spirit than the other, and his points are quite as loudly praised."

General News.

-The College of California has now thirty thousand of property in hand and is free from debt -The State Fair of Iowa was held at Iowa City, and was well attended. The show of cattle is reported as better than at any previous fair.

—An immense factory at Troy, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 11th. Over 200 persons were thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The Petersburgh Gazette, of Russia, contains an account of the visit of a European lady to the interior of

—Kansas is suffering very much from the drought of last summer. Many of the farmers are selling out their stock at low rates and moving away.

The State prisons of New York are doing better than ever before. The Auburn and Sing Sing are each earning more than their total expenses.

—Richard H. Dana has returned from his protracted tour around the world, perfectly restored in health, and more vigorous than he has felt himself at any time within

-It is stated that the Hon. Edward Everett is engaged on marry the widowed daughter of Judge Pettigrew of South Carolina. The lady is described as a blonde, attractive, intellectual, and about 38 years of age.

-The Grand Trunk Railway is stated to be very much embarrassed financially; the Messrs. Barring & Bro., the great capitalists, having taken measures to recover moneys advanced to the amount of some millions

is preparing to sell 364,000 acres of land in Minnesota consisting of tracts which have been preempted by set-tlers. This sale it is said will cause much suffering to the poorer classes, who will lose all their improvements

—The Artisan's Bank of New York stopped busines last week. An examination of its affairs by a commis sion of its depositors has shown that its assets are good for the amount of its indebtedness, and therefore no public receiver was appointed.

-The Missouri and Western telegraph company have resolved to extend their lines two hundred miles west of Fort Kansas next year, and perhaps to Denver city and the Pike's Peak region. Their business has been

-A terrible storm occurred at New Orleans and its vicinity on the 4th instant: a number of lives were lost and the destruction of property was very great. Eleven miles of one railroad was swept away, numbers of river boats were sunk, and great damage done to the sugar

-The Connaught, one of the largest iron steamer afloat and a new vessel built to run in the Galway line, on her trip across from Ireland, first sprung a leak, and then took fire and was an entire loss. The passengers and crew were all saved by a vessel which came up in time to get them on board.

—On the last day of the New York races on the Fashion course, the famous gelding Nicholas I, by Glencoe out of Nannie Rhodes by Wagner, best Oysterman by Revenue out of Miss Goutts, by Boston, three mile heats, in 5:50 and 5:51%. Nicholas, 7 years old, carried 128 lbs., Oysterman 104 lbs., being but four years old.

- The Turkish Bath has been introduced into London ith great success this season, and it is thought its establishment will be permanent, as some of the very first men in the medical profession, including those who have made themselves most famous for the study of the skin, have zesiously and unreservedly given in their adhesion to the principles of the Bath.

-The sale of young blood stock at the Doneaster meeting in England was largely attended, and a great number of yearlings were sold. The highest price paid was \$4:250 for a colt by Fandango out of Hyblia, the dam of Mincemeat and Kettleorum, two well known racers. Another colt named "Flexmore," by the same horse, brought \$3,750; the highest price was \$2,150 for a colt by old Touchstone, out of Fairfane by Verulam; only a few colts become bridge. only a few colts brought these prices.

-The amount of merchandise going across the plains from Missouri to the mines is very great. There were no less than sixteen hun lred and thirty-one men, thirteen

less than sixteen hun lred and thirty-one men, thirteen hundred and thirty-eight wagons, four hundred and ninety-two mules, fourteen thousand, three hundred and ninety-two mules, fourteen thousand, three hundred and twelve oxen, employed in transporting the enormous amount of nearly seven million pounds of mer chandise, from Atchiso alone, across the Plains, during the present season.

—Since Mrs. C. commenced using De Land & Co.'s Saleratus, she declares that her husband's expression of countenance has wonderfully improved. She says the difference in the quality of the bread, pastry, &c., has undoubtedly effected this desirable condition of temper on the part of Mr. C. Good, sweet, wholesome bread, she believes, has a very perceptible and gratifying effect upon the disposition. De Land & Co.'s Saleratus is manufactured at Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y. It is sold by ipon the disposition. De Land & Co.'s Saleratus is man-ifsctured at Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y. It is sold by most grocers and storekeepers, and can be bought at wholesale from the principal grocers.

—The Duke of Newcastle in his letter to the mayor of Boston writes: "I cannot say with what kindness the Prince has been received in those cities which he has yet visited in the United States. If each individual had been instructed what to do the whole people could not have shown greater delicacy of feeling and consideration position he occupies in England, though without the slightest surrender of their own claims to independ ence of action. They have all looked upon him as a guest, and resolved to treat him as such, but without overdoing the character of host. In return, of course every effort has been made, and shall continue to be made elsewhere, to gratify the amiable curiosty of our good cousins to see the son of the Queen, whom they love and respect almost much as we do."

-All the accounts state that the reception of the rince of Wales by the citizens of New York was worthy of that great city. It is said that the Prince and suite were astonished at the order and ebedience to authority the state of the city of the state of the city of the state of the city of the ci thy of that great city. It is said that the Prince and suite were astonished at the order and obedience to authority that characterized the great gathering by which they were greated. The display of military was remarkably good, and the procession was grand. The only drawback arose from the fact that it was night before the whole pageant had traversed the principal streets.

Windsor, 18th Sept., 1860.

as here represented—and he is affirmed to be The reception at Baltimere, Philadelphia and New York must have made a strong impression upon the man who accompany the Prince, and who occupy the position of advisers of the crown. It assures us that peace between a white stripe on the forehead, white fore and the two nations will be maintained at all hazards. There is no other relative to sovereignty in any country that could call forth such a demonstration. Even Napoleon himself would hardly elicit more attention were he to visit the New World.

—At Denver City mines the quartz crushing operations have been greatly perfected. A correspondent of the World writes: "There are now nearly fifty mills in constant operation, and as many more in process of "putting up" already on the ground, which will be in running order in a few weeks, costing all the way from \$2,000 to \$25,000 each. Almost every week quartz mills arrive from the States and are taken into the mountains. Before winter sats in frealy those will be at least two Before winter sets in freely there will be, at least, two hundred quartz crushing mills in this section of country, the aggregate cost of which will not be less than a million of dollars. Some put the figures at two millions of dollars. . . Early in the season the owners of the quartz mills found great difficulty in retaining the fine particles of gold. After the quartz had been reduced to an impalpable powder, the gold would pass off with it, and prove a dead loss; it was then discovered that by using copper sheeting, covered with a coat of quickellver, the difficulty was obviated, and the mills proved a profitable investment. As soon as the fact was established, there was a great demand for copper sheeting; the supply in the market did not equal the demand, and was

HORSE WANTED. A GOOD TROTTER, good size, style and action.

Must be perfectly sound and gentle.

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Detroit, Oct. 17, 1869. Woodbridge st., near Bates.

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Child's Illustrated Question Book,

all that can well be desired as a manual of instruction for the sabbath School or the "little ones at home."

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NOISELESS Family Sewing Machine

is rapidly superceding all others for family use. The DOUBLE LOOK STITCH formed by this Machine is found to be the only one which survives the wash-tub on bias seams, and, therefore, the only one permanently valuable for Family Sewing.

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and Paradise stocks.

CURRANTS—All the fine old and new varieties in

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All other kinds of fruits that are usually cultylated can be supplied.

can be supplied.

WEEPING TREES—English Weeping Ash, Scampston Weeping Elm and Weeping Mountain Ash, a few hundred trees of extra size and quality, from 16 to 12 feet high and two to three inches in diameter, with heads in proportion. Hardy Roses.

The collection of hardy summer and ever-blooming Roses has also been made a speciality—all the fineskinds can be supplied, extra strong, budded on the Manetti stock (on no other stock will they bloom freely in autumn). Also, many sorts on their own roots.

Tulips and Hyacinths. The best collection of the former on this continent, comprising 300 of the best named varieties. The cultivation of both these splendid flowers in the open bor-

FARM FOR SALE. OFFER FOR SALE a farm consisting of

Four Hundred and Seventy Acres. In the town of Cannon, Kent County, Michigan. Two hundred and fifty acres of this Farm are improved, and all under good fence. There are two good barns, a good frame dwelling house, and a good orchard. The Farm is well watered by spring brocks; soil eak opening of the best quality, and lies within a mile of Laphamville, a depot station on the line of the Railroad from Grand Rapids to Kalamazoo. Price low and terms reasonable. Apply to

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CALIFORNIA COTTAGE FARM NOT SOLD YET.

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Jonesivile, Sept. 25, 1860.

39-tf

GROSSE ILE INSTITUTE, FOR THE EDUCATION OF BO Post Office Grosse He, Wayne Co., Michigan.

Rev. M. H. HUNTER, Principal.

THE AUTUMN TERM of this Institute will comI metree on the 15th of October. My School being
smail, I am enabled to give my pupils a minute and
thorough individual care, scarcely practicable in Public
Schools, where the pupils are necessarily arranged in
large classes, with comparatively few teachers. To boys
who have not been thoroughly grounded in the elements,
this is an incalculable advantage. When desired, pupils
will also be taught the principles and practice of Horticulture.

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TRIMS.—\$200 for school year; one third payable at the beginning of each term.

Circulars will be found at H. P. Baldwin's Store, cor-ner of Woodward avenue and Woodbridge street. September 25, 1860.

39-1m

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I WISH TO SELL twenty acres from the south side of my farm, on Grosse IIe. This is a rare opportunity of purchasing a building lot of unsurpassed beauty. It comprises a garden of nearly two acres, underdrained with tile, trenched or subsolled, and covered with an ample supply of bearing fruit trees. In the rear of the garden is a beautiful grove twenty rods deep, and behind it an app. orchard of 60 trees, from eight to twelve years old. There is also on the lot a substantial log house.

house,
Torms will be made known on application to J. W.
Waterman, Detroit, or to myself on the premises.
39-1m
M. H. HUNTER.

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HAVE A LARGE NUMBER of Pear Trees for sale, I (dwarfs and standards,) of the choicest varieties, and of various ages, from one to ten years. Among them are some superior Dwarfs, from eight to fourteen feet high, in full bearing, which are offered because I am compelled to clear the ground. There is also a very fine lot of Standard Bartletts, five years old and now bearing. The larger of these trees, (both dwarf and Standard,) have been twice removed, and hence are furnished with such a mass of fibrous roots that they can be transplanted with perfect safety.

with perfect safety.

Apply to L. K. Stanton, No. 159 Jefferson avenue, Deroit, or to myself.

M. H. HUNTER.

Grosse Ile, Wayne county, Mich.

39-1m

DELAWARE GRAPE VINES OTRONG transplanted vines from open ground, with D from 6 to 10 feet of wood out back, \$2; Second size, \$150. Fine plants grown in large pots under glass, \$1.50; Second size, \$1 Diara, Concord and Rebecca, 50 cents. Union Village, Logan, Lydia, &c., \$1 to \$2. We would call the attention of Nurserymen and Dealers to our large and well grown stock of Delawares, which will be sold by the quantity at a liberal discount. Wilson's Albany plants \$7.50 per thousand; Triomph de Gand, Hooker, &c. Lawton, Dorchester and Nowman's Thornless Blackberries.

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HALLOCK'S

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Ready Made Clothing Ever offered in this city, embracing a complete ment of

Over-Coats, Sack and Frock Business Coats, Fine Dress and Frock Coats, PANTALOONS and VESTS. in every variety of kind and quantity, &c., &c. Aiso, a very large stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing,

of all descriptions and ages, from 4 to 18 years!
All of the above is our own manufacture, varranted to do good service and give good satisfaction, and shall be sold either at

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With full confidence that they can be suited, he would nvite all who may visit the city at any time to call and examine his stock. H. HALLOCK.

Detroit, Sept., 1860.

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The committee on Agricultural Implements of the last New York State Fair, held at Albany, say to farmors:
"Ws think the improvements put upon this machine

(KIRBY'S AMERICAN HARVESTER.) (Kiery's American Harvester.)
since the last State Fair, justly entitle it to the award;
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the Farmer, either newly invented on an
Hardovement on any now house;
and the exceeding strength and great simplicity of the
machine must commend it to the Farming community.

14.

A GOOD CHANCE.

A LARGE, HANDSOME PIANO FORTE is offered for sale at a bargain. To those who desire to get a good article for the use of members of their family practicing music, this is a most desirable chance, as the Instrument will be sold almost on the same terms as a good melodeon would cost. Address for terms.

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W. E. BRAMAN & CO.'S FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.



PRICE, \$40.

The want of a simple, practicable, and reliable SEWING MACHINE.

at a reasonable price has long been keenly feit, and we confidently assert that never before the introduction of this machine has the want been fully supplied. True, there have been great numbers of cheap machine hawked about the country—so cheap that they were of no practical use to any one save the "agents" who have robbed the people, by their worthless articles, of many a hard carned dollar; and many persons have become almost disgusted with every thirk in the shape of Sewing Machines. Yet they know there are really good and useful machines, but they have heretofore been controlled by menopolists and held at such extravagantly high prices as to exclude them from the class most in need of them; and their intricate mechanism and delicate adjustments require more time to master and keep in order than can be spared from other duties. We have submitted this machine to the critical judgment of the best mechanics and operators, by all of whom it has been pronounced to be one of the

BEST MACHINES IN THE MARKET. This, together with the flattering meaner in which it has been received wherever introduced, leads us to confidently put it before you an its own merits, and though sold at a low price it will be found equal to the most exp newse machines in all respects, and in the following particulars superior:

articulars superior: 1. In its simplicity of construction and action, and consequent non-liability to get out of order. consequent non-liability to get out of order.

2. In the facility with which it works on all kinds of fabrics, from the finest to the coarsest kinds of cloth.

3. In the ease with which one may learn to use it, from its working equally well whichever way the wheel is turned.

is turned.

It makes the celebrated Elastic Double Lock Stitch without the objectionable "ridge" on the under side. Cotton, slik and linen are used directly from the original spools, both for the upper and under threads, thus obviating the trouble of rewinding on to "bobbins" as I most other machines.

most other machines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at our Salesrooms and give this machine a careful examination, or send for a circular containing full description of it.

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ALL MACHINES WARRANTED. Local and Traveling Agents wanted.

Men with fair business tact, with but small capital, an readily clear from \$1500 to \$2,000 per annum.

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50,000 choice Apple Trees, 8 years old.
500 Norway Spruce and Bal. Fir, 2 to 6 feet high,
2,000 Lawton Blackberry.
5,000 choice varieties Currant,
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5,000 Grapes (24 varieties), 1 and 2 years old.
10,000 Strawberries—best leading varieties,
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We selicit orders both large and small, which we promise shall be filled promptly—can furnish in small quantities almost any thing kept by nurserymen.

G. H. WHITE & CO.,

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FRUIT TREES. FOR SALE,
FRUIT TREES of all descriptions, Deciduous Ornamental Trees, a great variety of

Evergreens of Large Size!

Evergreens of Large Size!

Evergreens suitable for hedges, cemeteries, &c., in large quantities. Also a g. eat variety of Hardy Shrubbery and Perpetual Roses, in large quantities, and the best varieties.

Herbaceous Plants. Delphynum Formosum, Physilius Cupenaia, New Perennial Phlox, Triomph de Twickel, and other choice varieties; Japan and African Lilies, choice varieties. Gladiolis.

THE NEW ROSES, Gloire de Dijon, Isabella Gray. Double Petunias, best varieties. NTANAS-New and elegant varieties, very fine.

Cincrarias.

New and elegant Verbenas.

Double Dahlias, of the very finest selection, which will be ready for delivery in the spring.

Also. a very general assortment of Greenhouse Plants.

The very finest varieties Pelargoniums, Geraniums, inerarias, a fine climber for winter blooming, Solomum asmenoides, and a variety of Hot House Plants, and Assemble et al. Assemble et al layers of bearing plants, Grapes. Also Foreign Grape Vines!

in great variety.

Double Fuschias. -- In addition to our list published last spring, we have Golden Plever and Marquis of Bristol, two varieties not surpassed here. A great number of entire new single varieties, which are very

number of entire new single varieties, which are very superior.

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Orders solicited. Address HUBBARD & DAVIS.
Detroit, Sept. 26, 1860.

HIGBY & STEARNS' NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME, For arresting Fermentation in

CIDER, AND PRESERVING IT SWEET. Put up in bottles containing sufficient for one Barrel of forty gallons, with directions for use.

Price 50 Cents.

For sale by all Druggists. Prepared by HIGBY & STEARNS, Chemists, Dotroit.

Kousehold.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."-PROVERDE

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

BY FLORENCE PRECY.

Backward, turn back, oh Time, in your flight, Make me a child again, just for to-night! Mother, come back from the echoless abore, Take me again to your heart as of yere—
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care, i
smooth the few silver threads of my hair—
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep—

Rockward, flow backward, ob, tide of the years!
I am so weary of toll and of tears—
Toll without recompense—tears all in vain—
Take them, and give me my childhood again.
I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of throwing my soul-wealth away—
Weary of sowing for others to reap;
Rock me to aleep, mother—rock me to aleep!

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue, Mother, oh mother, my heart calls for you! Many a summer the grass has grown green, Blossomed and faded, our faces between— Yet with strong yearnings and passionate pain, Long I to night for your presence again; Come from the ellence so long and so deep—

Over my heart in the days that are flown. No love like mother love ever has shone— No other worship abides and endures, Faithful, unselfish, and patient like yours— None like a mother can charm away rain
From the sick soul and the world-weary brain;
Blumbers soft calms o'er my heavy lids creep— Rock me to sleep, mother-rock me to sleep!

Come, let your brown hair just lighted with gold, Fall on your shoulders again as ef old— Let it drop over my forehead to-night, Shading my faint eyes away from the light— For with its sunny edged shadows once more-Haply will throng the sweet visions of yore, Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep— Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long Since I last listened your lullaby song— Sing then, and unto my soul it shall seem anheod's years have been only a dream; Clasped to your yeart in a loving embrace, With your light lashes just sweeping my face, Never hereafter to wake or to weep. Rock me to sleep, mother-rock me to sleep!

Hints to Housekeepers.

The Home Monthly recently published at Buffalo, N. Y., has been removed to Boston, Mass, and united with a magazine of similar character under the charge of Rev. Wm. H. Thayer. Mrs. Arey and Mrs Gildersleeve, its former conductors are retained as associate editors and regular contributors. We have received the October number. It is handsomely embellished with engravings, and bears marks of general improvement throughout. Mrs. Arey has commenced a series of articles which she calls "Iron filings from the Edges of old Saws," and we quote a part of what she says in regard to "saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung-hole:"

"Are you a housekceper? with the comfort of a whole household depending upon your exertions; upon your habit of system and neatness and good temper; upon your capability of effort in the various departments that claim you; upon your capacity to turn everything to the best account; then there is a heavy responsibility resting upon you.-A great deal of virtue or of vice will spring up from where your hands are this day plant. ing-unwarily it may be. The many petalled flowers of truth that you have nursed and watered, will bloom and bless you; or the nettles with their thousand thorns, that you have suffered to become rooted, will pierce you at every step. Very often, no doubt, you are weary and weighed down with care, feeling that the claims upon you are more than you can meet; that the work you have to do is beyond your strength, and that you are liable to sink under the burden that is laid upon you, at the very noon-tide of your

It is very often, doubtless, that this feeling comes to you, for there are few lives more heavily burdened than that of a mother, who cares, with her own hands, for the welfare of her family. It is of vital importance, then, that she never "wastes at the bung-hole," while trying to "save at the spigot." Many a woman who parades her economy, while her poor husband wonders that, with such an economical wife, he has never been able to get on in the world—has kept her eyes upon the spigot, and forgotten the bung hole all her life. She spends weeks of time over the rarest patch-work quilts; she embroiders her own collars and undersleeves, and her childrens' chemises and skirts, trying her eyes and her health and her temper, over the fine work that she is not rich enough to buy, nor independent enough to do without; while the preserves are fermenting in the cupboard, and the apples and vegetables are rotting in the cellar, wasting the household stores, and breeding disease in the family, which will sink more in the shape of doctor's bills and the

like, than would be required to buy all the who makes no distinction of persons, but embroidery that is really necessary to her pays with equal liberality all hands that toil wardrobe, for many a year; while very likely for her. it has sowed such seeds of ill health, as no coming years can eradicate. It is true that fine work will do it at so heavy an expense. Some have time to spare for it, but many do it who have not, and they will never be able to account for the sums that, while they were doing it, were wasted "at the bung hole."

EDUCATION .- It needs mental disciplinean effort of the reasoning powers, and through investigation in all matters of household chemistry and economy, to know perfectly how to keep the bung hole close while watch ing at the spigot. Many a father says, "Why should I keep my daughter at school all these years, learning things that she will have to lay aside and forget when she comes to have a household of her own. I will keep her at home with her mother to learn to work, and so save money and-and time." Surely, why should he keep her at school, learning things that she will be forced to lay aside and forget when she has a household of her own; when the world is full of things-more than she can learn in a life time—that she will have to practice constantly-(if she ever really learns them)-when she comes to have a household of her own? If she can learn these things under her mother's eye so much the better, but if her mother is able to teach them to her she is one of a thousand. He who cuts off his daughter's education from motives of economy, because she is not going to study a profession, or make a show in the world, is saving at the spigot and wasting at the bunghole. And he who deprives his son of an education simply because he is going to keep him at home on the farm, is doing the same thing. Not that it is necessary for the farmer to be a college graduate, or for the house wife to have learned the mysteries of the boarding schools, in bravuras and worsted dogs; but it is important, if they would do their work iff the world skillfully and economically, that they should bend their attention to all matters of practical knowledge, whether won from ancient conversation or from modern progress, disciplining the mind with close investigation, and a thorough knowledge of first principles. And if, from such studies as these, the sons and daughters do not come back to the home work a hundred times better fitted to save at "spigot and bung hole," then, it must be, that the brains which par ents imparted to them were of a texture below the average intended for the use of hu mabity. It is from such studies as these that sewing machines and ditching machines, and cultivators, and drain and tile makers are invented. It is such knowledge as this that will point out to the father whether to build his house on the high ground where the spot is always ewept with pure, health giving breezes, or by the side of the miasma-laden stream, where his family will become listless and encreated, living only half a life under the influence of the poisoned atmosphere.-There is no department of labor where disci pline of mind and culture of the reasoning powers does not come in play. We all know that head-work is better than hand-work; that a little play of the brain saves a great order of civilization—a lack of mental culgot and wasting at the bung-hole.

HEALTH, PATIENCE, MORAL CULTURE.-The best wealth we can possess is health. The best wealth that we can give to our children A farmer who commands one of these old- into his tender feelings, made no impression is a well balanced physical structure, with a fashioned carts, and a horse to bring his famhealthful, mental and moral tone, that are ily to town on festival days, is looked upon fore. But if he would not punish them, likely to accompany it. The mother, then, who from false notions of economy, wears herself out with over-exertion, and brings on come to town yesterday, with the driver sit the yoke of the Phillstines. They were prodrafts upon that stock of health which she filled brimful of lasses, enjoying their hard should lay up to aid her in her coming ride amazingly. Of course, these ladies are walk down toward the dark valley, is "saving unadorned with crinoline, extra skirts, or fine raised the militia and encamped in the north at the spigot, and wasting at the bung hole." silks and jewelry, but let nature have its full of Judah. The Philistines anticipated them The work of economy may show fairly for sway, in the accustomed short gown and pet and, advancing, met them in their own terrilate herself upon the good work she has done, park, was specially fitted up for the amuse- were worsted, and driven back into their count up the money she has saved in doing ment of these country people, and, as dan-all this work with her own hands, and in so cing is their predominant passion, a large Nor was it to be wondered at. The Philisshort a space of time, but she does not see number of dancing circles were prepared, times were all armed, and for more than a

Again, in her narrow notions of economy, her over-anxious watching of the few drops not every one who turns her hand to such at the spigot, she exhausts the stock of patience that should have borne her pleasantly through the day, and interrupts the current of household happiness by harsh, intemper ate words, she is a thousand times undoing all the good she can do, in her short sighted attempts to save. Indeed, it is not one but a hundred bung-holes she lets loose, if by harsh words or frowns, she throws the apple of discord among the household. If comfort be the object of her exertions she sadly loses sight of it when she suffers such a result. It is difficult to see how a child can preserve a current of good temper, when he has before him, as a model, a mother who is always cross and frowning. And if a child becomes habitually ill-tempered and quarrelsome, it is difficult to see how his manhood can be other than discordant and irritable.-No matter how wearily a mother may toil for the welfare of her children, if she teaches them the trick of ill temper, she shuts down almost wholly their avenues of enjoyment.

If, in her efforts to save for their sakes, she has ruiped her own health, and imparted to them ill-balanced constitutions, she has most wofully failed in her object, by "saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung-hole." If, while striving hard with her hands to keep them as well dressed, and respectable as her neighbor's children, she has forgotten the moral culture which they should receive daily at her hands, and suffered weeds to grow up and choke the flowers she hoped to see, but failed to cultivate in the garden of their minds, she will find ere long that she has mistaken her work fearfully, by watching at the spigot and forgetting the bung hole. In striving to give them a respectable position as children, she has suffered the respectability of their manhood and their womanhood to run utterly to waste, and now, with a heart sick utterance of dismay, she drops her hands and acknowledges that her life work has been of no avail.

The Rural People of France.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writing from Vichy, in France, where he had just witnessed the ceremonies and gayeties incident to the celebration of the Fete day of the great Napoleon, gives the following as his impression of the population of the rural districts, and their manners:

"But when I stood and looked upon those unsophisticated peasants, with their primitive customs and manners, I no longer wondered how it is that Paris is France, for I really do not believe that these people have advanced an iota since the days of Francis L; their attire is the same as has been worn centuries ago, (and, strange to say, France dictates the fashions to all the world;) most of them can neither read nor write, and scarcely ever see a newspaper, and hence their ignorance of the doings of the world. What little they do know is from tradition, and that only dates back to the first empire, and its glory as handed down by the surviving soldiers of that epoch; any of our backwoodsmen would sell them a dozen times before they would be deal of play of the muscle; and that a low aware of it, With their implements of husbandry they are equally as far behind; I made ture,-dooms mankind to the position of the many excursions from Vichy into the country, slave, the endless drill of hard work. The and found them still the same as those brought question needs no argument. We all know over by our first settlers. The farms in this that when we try to keep the hands at work, arrondissement" being cut up into small and suffer the brain to go to sleep, from mo- patches, most of the farmers, with one patch tives of economy, we are "saving at the spi- only, have to depend upon the shovel and the horse to hitch to their antiquated plow or cart. But a reproof which would have cut deep as 'well-to-do" in this world.

"I saw a number of these one-horse carts unadorned with crinoline, extra skirts, or fine raised the militia and encamped in the north to day-she may stand aside and congratu. ticoat. The Jardin Chaloin, adjacent to the tory. When they joined battle the Israelites the heavy penalty that is coming. She has such as they have at the Jardin Mobile, in Pa- generation accustomed to victory. The Isborrowed the money she counts at a terrible ris-some macadamized to suit those who raelites had nothing to fight with, but farming rate of interest. She must use stock in its are fortunate enough to wear leather implements, such as mattocks, ox-goads, &c. payment that no gold can purchase for her shoes, and others covered with elastic It is true that with confidence in one another, again. I seem to hear some one say that this clay to suit the sabot (wooden shoe) dancers, and faith in God, they might, with such is not a woman's work. The same person, Young and old took part in the sport, and it weapons, have over-matched their enemies, as perhaps, may complain that woman's work is was amusing to see the nimbleness and aban- they really did, a few years later under Sam-

conclusion of each dance, the ladies are not a reforming people, who rise up in the conbow, as it is the custom in fashionable society in Paris, but he grasps his partner by the his esteem. Now, this is all well enough, so far as the young ladies are concerned, but the same thing has to be done to the old dames. After this ceremony is gone through with, the ladies find their standing places (for seats there are none) as best they can.

"I have travelled much through the agricultural districts of France this time, and find everywhere that the farmers are much behind the improvements of the age: with a soil and climate much better than that of England, far less grain is raised here to the acre, which is altogether owing to a want of knowledge of the improved mode of fertilizing the land .-Now, if the present Emperor would bestow the same fostering care upon the rural districts that he does upon the city of Paris, which he has almost entirely rebuilt, beautified, and enlarged, at an enormous expense, France, great as she now is in, resources and power, would become, even during his relgn, one of the richost and most powerful nations of the earth, for she has all the elements within herself to elevate her to that point."

Noted People of the Bible.

BY BLOW JANIE. NUMBER TWENTY-NINE.

Eli.-Eli was the High Priest, and also a civil judge. That he was a good man no one doubts; that he ought to have been a great deal better, all agree. In the qualities of meekness, kindness and gentleness so necessa-

ry for a priest, he excelled. In the sterner virtues of self-denial, and strict authority, he was miserably deficient. His kindness towards Hannah and her son, although aware that the latter was growing up a rival to his own children, is worthy of commendation.-But the abuses which prevailed during his administration derogate greatly from his reputa-

During the whole forty years which he udged Israel, the Philistines lorded it over them, with scarcely a struggle, on their part to throw off the galling yoke. And this was all the more disgraceful, as Samson, during that time, gave them an example of successful resistance. The truth is Samson with all his faults was too good for the times, and he was left to struggle alone.

In the ecclesiastical discipline, there was even more abuse than in the civil. His two sons, who were very appropriately named, Hophni and Phinehas, 'fisticuff and hard-face,' religion, yet to them was committed the discharge of priest's office. By the Mosaic law when a peace offering was presented, the breast and one shoulder went to the priest, the fat was burnt on the altar, and the rest was dressed for the offerer, who feasted on it with his friends. But now the greedy priests invaded the rights of both God and the worshippers, seizing as much of the latter's shareas he could lift on a trident, and taking a part of the fat to roast for himself. All this Eli passed unheeded. Indeed we have a hint that he was fond of a choice piece himself. However, when he found his sons guilty of lewdness, he did reprove them, and that severely, but reproof was far from sufficient .-As High Priest he ought to have degraded them from the office of the priesthood, and as judge he ought to have punished them with stripes or death. He probably made a mison their callous nature. They went on as be-God did.

The Israelites made an effort to throw off Samson, and the destruction of the flower of their enemies at the time. Accordingly they ill-paid. But mother earth is a pay-master don of some of the old dames; but at the uel. But there is a great difference between 000 in military array to the quadrate metre.

gallanted back to their seats by the tip of the sclous strength of an earnest faith, and a race gentleman's finger, and with an extreme low degenerated by vice. But if they had little genuine faith, they had plenty of its counterfeit, i. e., confidence in the ceremonies of rewrists with both hands, and imprints a hearty ligion. So they consulted to bring the ark kiss on each side of her cheek, as a mark of of God's presence from Shiloh into the camp, that they might thus force God to "go forth with their armies." In this they imitated the heathen, who carried the images of their Gods along with their camp.

The report of this soon spread some consternation among the enemy, but the leaders cunningly took advantage of it, to impress upon their soldiers the greater need of valor. They were successful too, for in the next engagement the Israelites were completely routed, and thirty thousand men left dead on the field, and the ark, on which so much confidence was laid, was carried off in tri-

That very day one of the fugitives reached Shiloh with the doleful news. Eli sat by the gate, but he was loath to distress the venerable priest with the sad tidings, so he ran by him, and told it in the city. The people rais. ed an outcry of terror and despair, as well they might, for they did not know how soon the enemy would be on them. Some would no doubt pack up their most valuable effects, and make to the mountains. Eli heard the uproar and enquired the cause. The messenger was brought before him. "What is there done, my son?" the old man inquired, not forgetting, even now, his accustomed politeness. In stunning blows the tidings fell on his ear and on his heart, "Israel is fled before the Philistines." Bad enough! "And there hath been also a great slaughter among the people." Worse still. "And thy two sons, Hophni and Phinehas, are dead." was crushing news, not because it came so near home, but especially because it was a pledge that the time was coming when his descendants should crouch to another man, for a piece of silver and a morsel of bread.-Still he bore up till the last announcement, "The ark of God is taken," broke his heart. He dropped from his seat, and in bitterness yielded up his spirit. .

The godly Josiah was taken away from the evil to come, but Eli was spared ninety-eight years that he might witness Israel's darkest day. Had he lived seven months longer, he would have seen things getting a little better. He was a good man, but his faults were in part the sins of the times. Had he lived in better times, or occupied a different position he might have presented a much better character. As his sin lay more in indulgence towards others, than in private failings, so his punishment consisted in public calamities, not in personal sufferings. His history teachwere fitter for horse jockies than ministers of es the evil of lax discipline, in the family church or State.

VARIETIES.

THE gentleman so often spoken of in novels, who iveted people with his gaze, has now obtained employment at a boiler factory.

"Doctor do you think that tight lacing is had for the consumption?" "Not at all, madam, it is what it lives on." The doctor's reply was wise as well as witty.

Dr. ABERNETHY did almost as much good to his patients by his sharp wits as by his medicines, and innumerable stories are told of his dry humor. Here is a good one; we do not remember to have seen it before. His prescription to one of his patients was; "Let your servant bring you three or four pails of water and put it into a wash-tub: take off your clothes, get into it, and from head to foot rub yourself well with it, and you'll recover." "This advice of yours seems like telling me to wash myself," said the patient. "Well," said Dr. Abernethy, " it is open to that objection."

THE size of the great churches of the world is hoe, those having two on the donkey, and take very natural to a good man of a weak Advertiser, in an article showing the impossibility those owning several have either a cow or a mind. He judged of others by himself.— of Saint Peter's, at Rome, being ever crowded, gives some curious s'atistics as the comparative capacity of the most celebrated churches in Europe. We add a column, exhibiting the square yards: "These who attended at St. Peter's during the august ceremonies of Christmas day might, perhaps, imagined that temple, in all its parts open to the public during the function, as much crowded as possible. To show the impossibility of St. Peter's being ever crowded, we annex the a fit of sickness, or makes unwarrantable ting on one of the shafts, like our draymen, bably incited to this by the heroic death of following statistics of its capabilities, as compared with other great churches, allowing four persons to every quadrate meter (square yard):

	54,000	q. yds.
St. Peter's		18 000
		10,000
Milan Cathedral	87.000	9,220
St. Paul's at Rome		8,000
St. Paul's at London	25,600	6,400
	24,400	6,100
	24 300	6,075
Antwerp Cathedral	24:000	6,000
St. Sophia's, Constantinople,		5,750
St. John Laterean		5,725
Notre Dame at Paris		5,250
Pina Cathedral		3,258
St. Stephen's at Vienna		8,100
St. Dominic's at Bologna		3,000
Cathedral at Sienna		2,750
St. Mark's at Venice		1,750
The piazza of St. Peter's, in	its widest	limite
allowing twelve persons to the	e quadrate	metre
Commendation persons so the	later for	n to the
(square yard,) holds 624,000; al	lowing tou	L to the
same, drawn up in military arra	ay, 202,000.	Init

narrower limits, not comprising the porticoes or

THE LONG NIGHT.

It was the close of a warm day in the latter part of August, and little Franz Hoffmuster was playing in the cottage door with his baby sister Karine. His older sister, Therese was busy clearing away the evening meal, and his brother Robert was industriously carving curious wooden spoons and knives and forks, to sell to travellers whom his father might guide over the mountains; for, you must know, that these four children lived in a litte Swiss chalet, or cottage, at the foot of ness. some famous mountains; and when little Franz lifted his eyes, he did not see a row of houses, three stories high, but instead of these, high mountains stretched their grand old heads up into the very sky. The mother of gether." these Swiss children had died more than a year ago, and as they were very poor, Therese -who was only twelve years old-had been the little bousekeeper ever since.

Now, when I tell you that the father had gone to guide some travelers over the mountains, and would not be back till the next day, I think you will feel quite well acquainted with this pleasant family, and will like to hear a little more about them. It was sunset, and Franz, quite tired of play, leaned his head against Therese's knee, and fixed his gen tle eyes upon the glittering mountain-tops.

"Do you remember, Franz," said Therese "what the little English boy's father said the night he was here?"

"No. What did he say?"

"Wby we were looking at the sunset, and it was just as beautiful as it is to-night for it seeemed as if all the mountain tops were on fire, and you could imagine the strangest things. At last I thought it must be like some of the grand, far away cities, of which the travelers so often talk. So I went up to the good gentleman, and said, 'Does it look like London, sir?' I do not think he heard me, for he just kept his eyes fixed upon the mountains, and he looked as if he saw something very wonderful a great way off. And while I was trying to think what it was, he stretched out his hands so slowly, and said softly, 'Lift up your heads, O ye gates, even lift them up ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in.' These were the very little light. I wonder how I happened to words, for I learned them afterwards from my little book."

"Well," broke in little Franz, breathlessly "What happened then? Did you see any door or gate, and did any king come in?"

"No," said Therese, thoughtfully. "I could not think what the good gentleman meant, for he only looked straight into the beautiful red sunset, and I had seen it just the same often before. But he looked so long and so earnestly, that I began to be afraid that hold of his hand, and said, 'Please, sir, do you see any gate, and will the king soon come through?' I had to ask him two or three times before he heard me, and then he looked down so kindly, and smiled with his eyes, but did not say anything at first. So I asked again, 'Is it your king, sir?' 'Yes, little Therese, my king, said he. 'Is it the King of him. England?' I asked. 'No;' and he smiled a little more. 'The King of France?' 'No.'-'Ah, the King of Sweden, then?' 'No, little Therese,' said he 'it is the "King of Glory." 'And where is "Glory," sir?' I asked. 'Is it far away behind the mountains, and is it very near England?' 'No,' said he, smiling more and more, 'It is no nearer England than Switzerland. It is in heaven; and all who love and serve the Lord Jesus, and strive always to do right for his sake, are getting ready for the time when the King will come and take them with him to his glory, and that time is coming nearer every day."

"Well, sister," said Franz, slowly, "I tried to do right, for Jesus' sake, to-day. Neighbor Ulrich was just going up the mountain with his mule and a heavy load of bread and fruit, when the mule fell, and everything tum bled on the ground. Ah, how angry be was ! and when I first ran up he struck at me with his whip, for he thought I only meant to trouble him?'

"The cross old fellow!" interrupted Robert. "I would have thrown everything over fallen in, and we all have been crushed to the rocks, if I had been there."

"Ah! no," said the gentle Therese, "then you would have been just as bad as he. I say that small ones sometimes fall so lightly, hope you were kind, Franz?"

first all sorts of bad thoughts came tumbling night. into my head, and I wanted to call him an ugly name. But I held my breath, just as you told me, sister, and shut my teeth hard, and thought of the King of Glory, and pretty soon I felt sorry for him again, and helped him till everything was picked up."

" And what did he say then?" asked The-

ооув."

"The cross old fellow!" cried Robert .-Not so bad as some boys, indeed! Were those all the thanks you got?"

"Well," said Therese, soothingly, "he is a poor, lonely man, and has no children to love Franz helped him."

"Do you think I came any nearer to glory?" whispered Franz, with great earnest-

"I hope you did," replied Therese; "but Robert must not be left behind. We must much." ask the great King to help us to take him

"The gates are shutting up now, are they not, sister?" said little Franz, as the beautiful rosy light paled in the west, and the old the clear sky.

"Let us go in," added Robert. "The night vind is cold, and I'm sleepy and tired." "And I," said little Franz rubbing his misty

blue eves.

Karino was already sleeping with her fat these little children, snug in their beds, were on their way to dream land.

struck the little chalet (or house), and made it tremble all over.

"What is that?" murmured little Franz dreamily.

"Is it morning already?" sighed poor, tired

Two or three times she awoke again, and wondered if it were not morning, but it was dark as midnight, and she would try to com. Robert, starting to his feet. pose herself again. But at last she became so broad awarke, that she raised herself up in a ray of bright, beautiful sunshine came flushbed, and tried to look around the room. "It ing through a hole in the wall, and a voice must be a very dark night," she thought to exclaimed: herself, " for almost always the stars give a wake so early.

Just then little Franz spoke in a very weary voice: "Dear Therese, when will it be morning? It is the longest night I ever knew."

"So I think," cried Robert. "I've been wake half a dozen times, and now I mean to get up."

"Oh, no," pleaded Franz, "let us tell stories till daylight."

So Therese, Robert and Franz, each told long story, and just as they finished, Kasomething was going to happen. So I took rine, waking up, cried loudly for her break-

"I don't wonder that she is hungry," said Franz, "for I am half-starved, and cold too." "Ah!" sighed Therese, "if we only had a light." But they could not find any, for their father kept all such things in a little cupboard in the wall, and had taken the key with

So Therese searched tlil she found some mick for Karine, and some black bread, which she gave to her brothers.

Then, as they could no longer sleep, they ill dressed as well as they could in the dark. "I will go out," said Robert, " and see if I can discover any signs of morning."

So he took down the heavy bar, when to his surprise, the door flew open, and he found himself upon the floor, half buried in some cold substance.

"Oh, Therese, Franz," cried Robert, "come help me.

"What can it be?" exclaimed all three, as they helped him upon his feet. "Why, this is snow," cried little Franz put

ing a handful to his mouth. "How can that be?" exclaimed Therese when it was so pleasant a few hours ago."

For a few minutes there was a profound ilence : then Robert gave a quick, sharp cry, "O Therese! Could it be an avalanche?"

"No, no," said Therese, in a trembling voice, "that cannot be, or the roof would have death." "No," said Robert, "I have heard father

that sleeping families have never been dis-"Yes," said Franz, after a while. But at turbed; but then, I remember a noise in the

"And I," said Therese.

"And I," echoed frightened little Franz. "What can we do?" said Therese, as firmly

as she could. "Will not father dig us out?" sobbed Franz.

" I'm afraid he cannot find us."

"Well," said Bobert, "I will try and dig

shovel, he hurried to the door, and began to work manfully.

But it was all in the dark, and the snow fell over him till he was half dead with cold and fatigue. Several times he tried again, but as soon as he dug a little away, the snow was him, and make him smile. I am very glad sure to fall down and fill it all up, so at last he came in saying, despairingly:

"Well Therese, if father does not find us, we must die down here in the dark."

"If I could only see you, sister," said Franz, in a choking voice, "I should not mind it so

"Let us hold each other's hands," proposed with us, and to-morrow we will all go on to- Therese, and they all huddled together by

> At first they were quite cheerful, and said often, "Oh, father will certainly find us."

But the long hours dragged on, and all was mountain-tops stood cold and solemn against still as the grave. Poor Karine cried very hard, for she could not understand why it was so dark, and she could not see the sweet smile of her little sister-mother.

But you would be very tired if I should tell you all these children said and did through this long night. How often they prayed to hand under her rosy check, and in a short the King of heaven for help-how kind and time the cottage door was bolted, and all gentle they tried to be, and how they denied themselves food that little Karine might not be hungry. But at last there was nothing Therese had not slept very long, when she left to eat. Karine was too tired and weak felt a sudden shock, as if something had to cry any more, and only once in a while made a little grieving moan. Robert had not spoken for a long time, not since he had said wildly, "O Therese, Therese, I cannot, cannot die!" and threw himself sobbing upon his bed. But little Franz, who was becoming very ill, said some very strange things, so that But these did not know what it could be; Therese could not help weeping, when he and while she was still trying to think, her whispered sadly, "All dark, no sun, no moon, heavy eyelids dropped, and she was soon fast no stars. Sister, when will the King of Glory come in?"

Suddenly a sound broke the stillnesssound upon the roof. "What is that?" cried

There was several heavy blows, and then

"Little Franz Hoffmuster, are you there?" Franz could not speak, but Robert gave a wild shout and hurrah. "Yes, yes, neighbor Ulrich, here we all are!" and in a few moments the room was filled with kind neighbors, who bore the little famished children out into the clear light and air, where their father, who had dropped down from fatigue, was awaiting them with great anxiety. I cannot tell you of all the tears and embraces that were showered upon these children. But it would have done your heart good to see cross old neighbor Ulrich holding little Franz, and feeding him as tenderly as if he had been his mother. And oh, how beautiful the world look-

"My dear children," said their father, "God has been very kind to you, and has saved you from very great peril; but next to Him, you Clover Hulling and Cleaning Machines must thank kind neighbor Ulrich, who has given himself no rest, but when others were discouraged, has always said, 'Work on! work

cheek of neighbor Ulrich, then clasping his hands, looked up to the clear sky and said H. C. GILBERT'S NURSERIES.

"Help me always to please Thee, dear King of Glory."

"SAM, why don't you talk to your master and tell him to lay up his treasure in heaven?"
"What's de use of his laying up his treasure dare? he never see um 'gin."

For the Fall Trade of 1860.

My assortment contains the following staple articles, all of which will be warranted far superior to Eastern grown trees for Western cultivation; viz:

100,000 grafted Apple trees, 8 and 4 years old.

800,000 do 2 years old.

A PERSON having occasion to notify his doctor to visit his wife, said to him as he was stepping to his chaise: "Now, doctor, you'll drive to kill, won't you?" "Yes, certainly," replied the doctor.

won't you?" "Yes, certainly," replied the doctor.

CAPT. ECHELS of the Topographical Engineers, has fully tested the fitness of the camel for service in the Southwest, by his reconnoitering expedition in Northwestern Texas. The labor is very severe, and for six days in the heat of midsummer the camels did not have a drop of water. On the day that water was discovered, they indicated by their icreased speed that they were approaching water, though the stream was ten miles off.

Scriptural Enigma.

I am composed of nine letters.

My first a Queen of Persia who was a Jewess.

My second a King of Judah who died a leper.

My third an apostle noted for his beldness of

speech.
My fourth a King of the Jews who was eaten of worms for his pride.
My fifth the beautiful wife of one of the patri archs.
My sixth the favorite son of King David.
My seventh the first Bishop of Crete.
My eighth a priest of God punished for not re-

My eighth a press of the Israelites.

My ninth the first King of the Israelites.

The initials of the above form the name of the largest river in Western Asia, often named "the largest river."

S. J., Greenfield.

Answers. To Miscellaneous Enigma of October 6,-John

LAURENS.
To Enigma—Constantinople.

"Oh! he said I was not as bad as some through to the light;" and finding an old THE NEW AMERICAN OYCLOPADIA.

D. APPLETON & CO., Now. 343 and 445 BROADWAY, Have now ready:

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THE ASHLAND

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

ney have taken First Premiums at the World's Fair. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan State Fairs. discouraged, has always said, 'Work on! work on! there is a boy worth saving down here!"

Robert blushed, as he remembered his unkind words, but Therese looked at Franz with a sweet smile.

Little Franz turned and kissed the rough check of neighbor Ulrich, then clasping his

One, Ferneyleants and attendance to the following the fairs. THESE Machines are warranted to hull and clean from 20 to 50 bushels of seed per day. They have been long tried and found to be the most reliable and durable. These machines, with all the improvements, are made only by the subscribers, who has on hand a large number for the season of 1860.

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These machines, with a second per day. They have been long tried and found to be the most reliable and durable.

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Coldwater, Mich. THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of dealers and growers to his large and choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, all of which will be ready

grown trees for Western cultivation; viz:

100,000 grafted Apple trees, 8 and 4 years old.
800,000 do do 2 years old.
20,000 Peach trees, all choice varieties.
AL30,

Dwarf and Standard Pears, Plums, Cherries, Quinces,
Grapes, Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries,
Strawberries and other fruits of the leading and most
approved varieties.

For Nurserymen

I have several hundred thousand Apple seedlings, 1 and 2 years old; also, choice Ornamental Trees and Floweryears old; also, buotes ng Shrubs. Dealers and Fruit Growers

Dealers and Fruit Growers
Are respectfully invited to look through my stock before closing contracts for next fall and spring. I have
soveral neighbors who are embarking largely in the
nursery business, and we are all entirely agreed in one
thing, and that is to make Coldwater a point that cannot
be safely overlooked by any man who wants Fruit and
Ornamental trees.

Come and See us,
and we will engage that you shall be suited in the quality quantity and terms of sale.

Wanted Immediately,

Local Agents at all prominent points in this and west ern States. Also,

as Traveling Agents, to all of whom liberal commissions will be paid.

H. C. Overnoon

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Weighing 430 lbs. Cast Steel point and step. Price, \$30 a pair. Manufactured by PPER & WOODARD, 39-6* Clinton, Lenawee county, Michigan.

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AND NO MISTAKE, For the Harvest of 1860.

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MOWER AND REAPER. Aultman & Miller's Patent,

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A Perfect Mosver,

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THE MOST DURABLIE MACHINE AND OF THE LIGHTEST DRAUGHT. And it works

MORE EASILY & SURELY THAN ANY OTHER.

IT IS THE MACHINE.

This fact is so well established by the Farmers themselves, that there is no longer any occasion for our incomparable list of

GOLD MEDALS AND FIRST PREMIUMS

National, State and County Fairs, What we wish now to say

to the Farmers of Michigan

that any of them who have not yet ordered one of these machine.

they want it FOR THE HARVEST OF 1860, they should loose no time in ordering it from us

from one of our Agents, viz: Gen'l Agt. for the State, E. ARNOLD, of DEXTER.

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The reputation of the Buckeye is so well established

The reputation of the Buckeye is so well established (embracing ALL real improvements and having some peculiar to itself which no other machino has on cam have) that we have no fear that intelligent fariners in our State, who can procure this, will purchase any other either for mowing or resulter. ither for mowing or reaping.
WATERS, LATHROP & MCNAUGHTON.
Jackson, March 31, 1860.
42-tf

THE SYRACUSE NURSERIES

The following Trees, Plants, &c.

The following Trees, Hants, &c.

Apple—8, 4 and 5 years old; a very general assortment.

Pear—1 and 2 years old; Dwarf and Standard, se extensive in variety as to enable us to fill the most particular order. Also, several choice varieties of bearing age.

Cherry—1 and 2 years old; Dwarf and Standard, beautiful trees.

Peach, Apricot, Plum and Nectarine—best varieties; trees very vigorous.

Currants—Cherry, White Grape, Victoria, and twelve other varieties; quality plants unsurpassable.

Gooseberries—Houghton's Seedling, a good stock.

Gooseberries—Houghton's Seedling, a good stock, and some of the best English aorts.

Black berries—Lawton and New Rochelle, Dorchester, and Newman's Thornless.

Grapes—A large stock of Isabella, Catawbs and Clinton, land Syears old, exceedingly strong and well rooted; also, very amportor plants of the Concord, Delaware, Liana, Hartford Prolific, Northern Muscadine, Rebecca, and Union Village; the seven for \$6.

Also, Forsign varieties, in pots.

Evergreens—European Silver Fir; American and Norway Sprace; American Arbor Vites, Balsan; Hemiock; Austrian, Corsican and Scotch Pines; ranging from 2 to 6 feet.

Balsam; Hemilock; Austrian, Corsican and Scotch Pines; ranging from 2 to 6 feet.

Deciduous—American and European Mountain Ash; Weeping Ash; American Elms; English Weeping Elms (very graneful;) Horse Chestnuts; Catalpas; European Larch; Silver and Sugar Maples; Linden; Tulin Trees, (nursery grown and very fine); Black Walnut and Weeping Willow.

Shrubs—Altheas; Fringe Trees, purple and white; Double Flouring Almond, cherry and neach; Honeysuckles; Lilaes; Showballs; Sweet Briar; Spireas; and a great many others. See Catalogue No. 3.

Roses—One of the best and largest collections in American; best plants of the Augusta at \$1.

Dahlias, Pesonica, Border Plants, Hulbous Roots, &c., in great variety.

Rhubarb—Cahoon's Giant and Linnens; the best two varieties, without question; very low by the dozen, hundred or thousand.

Asparagus—very strong, I and 2 year old roots.

Hedge Plants—Honey Locust; Privet, I and 2 yrs.; Bed and White Cedur.

Our articles generally are of the finest growth, and will be sold at the lowest rates. For particular information see

Our Several Catalogues, viz: No. 1. A Descriptive Catalogue of all our productions.
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Forwarded on receipt of stamp for each.
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EFA LATER AND BETTER_ES RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING THE BEST MOWER and

REAPER.

Albany is a famous city for the maxim that "Kissing goes by involvium," Acc., Acc., both among Legislators and Committees of State Fairs,
But the Farmers of Michigan, by hundreds upon hundreds, have proceed

The Buckers Mowes and Reaper,
manufactured by Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton o Jackson.

DECIDENT SUPERIOR TO THE KIREY AND ALL OTHER MACHINES, leng since the "latest improvements" on all those others.

THE MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.

The wheat and flour market is not what might be called brisk in this city at present. The amount on hand fully equals the ability to ship, and trequently exceeds it. This state of business, with the lateness of the season, has caused an advance to be made in freights, which the lateness of the state of son, has caused an advance to be made in reignts, which keep prices in check. The rates paid in the streets for good samples of red wheat are from \$1 06@108; and white ranges from \$1 10@114, but eleven shillings is the average. Red wheat flour sells at \$4 75@5, and white wheat extra brands \$6 25@5 37%.

Outs are declining, the supply being far beyond the demand. From 19@20c is what they bring in the streets

and for shipment in large quantities not over 21c is now

Barley of good quality sells at \$1 20@1 25 per 100

Barley of good quanty sens at \$120661 25 per 100 pounds.

Plenty of corn is now selling at 20c for a bushel of ears. Old corn is worth 466647e.

The New York market for wheat and flour remain pretty steady. The fluctuations which have prevailed with the arrival of the steamers, have been temporary, and choice white Michigan parcels are quoted as sold at \$15562159 per bushel. White Kentucky is a trifle over even these prices. The advance in freights, and the heavy stock of wheat now in New York awaiting shipments tends to make a large margin between the New tends to make a large margin between the New York rates and those paid here. Freight to Buffalo is now 7c per bushel, and from there to New York is 16c by now it per busine, and rommission, insurance, &c., and full soc will have to be allowed for transportation expenses. We note that eggs are beginning to be in demand, and 18@14c per dozen is now paid.

The market for produce is generally brisk at the follow-

e. country hides 5%c.

The Albany market shows a very full supply of rather inferior cattle, which sell at low raies. Good cattle, however, are somewhat scarce and in good demand at fair rates. We notice that J. C. Johnson sold 15 head of mar rates. We notice that o. C. Johnson sold 15 head of Michigan cattle in that market, averaging 1821 B, at 3%, A. P. Hutchinson fifteen head heavy, averaging 1300 B, at 3%c.; Terry & Pendle 37 head at 3%c., averaging 1210

The New York market was very fully supplied, and prices were not at all encouraging to the drovers; the best qualities ranging from 7 to 8½c, only, per New

THE AUTHORIZED EDITION! GET THE BEST.

THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

BY WM. D. HOWELLS, ESQ, One Volume, 12me, with Steel Portraits. Price, \$1.00.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Bounty Land Warrants, or for Wild Lands in any State of the Union,
or in Western Canada; also a two story, with basement,
new brick house and two lots, corner of Seventh and
Cherry streets, will be sold cheap, as the subscriber is
preparing to leave Detroit to reside in the country; or
the property will be exchanged for improved village
property on the line of the Michigan Southern or Michigan Central Railrond.

Please address

JAMES DALE JOHNSON,
Post Office, Detroit.

Or inquire on the promises.

Or inquire on the premises.

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BREEDERS OF DEVON CATTLE.

WE OFFER FOR SALEs few head of Theroughbred
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that the pedigrees of all our breeding animals and their
ancestors are on record in the Devon Herd Book, which
enables us to give a perfect pedigree with every animal;
that is, a pedigree that shall trace the animal on every
side through an unbroken line of Herd Book animals,
to importation from the most reliable herds in England.

and. Purchasers from a distance can have stock delivered ob board the cast of the Mich. Central or Mich. Southern Railroad free of charge. 24 8m

VALUABLE HORSE STOCK

VALUABLE HORSE STOCK
Offered at Private Sale.

THE subscriber having been engaged in breeding from the most valuable strains of thorough bred and full bried trotting and read horses for several years, is now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock on liberal terms, and he calls the attention of those who desire to procure animals for breeding to the colts he of fers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders to make a selection from stock bred from the best horses that have ever been introduced into Michigan or the western States. The list comprises colts from ten months to five years old, of thoroughbred, half and three-quarter bred, and full bred trotting parenage on both sides. Amongst them are some of the closest bred and fullest blooded Messenger stallion colts to be found any where, also colts bred from the stock of Glence, Boston, Imported Stoneplover, Abdallah, Vermont Black Hawk and Long Island Black Hawk, all of them remarkable for size, style and action.

For further particulars address

E. N. WILLCOX.

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HORSEMEN!

AS I wish to leave this country, I ofter some great bardgains in stock, to wit: one of the finest JACKB in the States, It hands less ½ inch in hight, seven years old, weighing between eight and nine hundred pounds, and for spirits and beauty cannot be excelled; has served between 50 and 60 mares this season, all of which to all appearance are with foal, save in one or two cases. I will sell cheap for cash, or on one and two years time, secured by mortgage on real estate at ten per cent. In many places this jack by his services will pay from \$800 to \$1000 per year.

Also, for sale, one three year old STALLION GOLT, sired by Kentucky Grey Eagle, dam the celebrated Fanny Booker, out of Kenyon Bachus, he by old Bachus. Address soon, Box 5, Davisburg, Oakland Co., Mich. 89-tf

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all kinds of Castings.
WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN.

THIS REAPER AND MOWER took the First Pre-nium at the United States Fair in Chicago last Fall; also, at the Wisconsin State Fair in Milwaukee. White Pigeon, St. Joseph co., Mich., April 9, 1860.

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DIRST PREMIUM OVER FAIRBANKS, at Vermont State Fair. '57 and '58.

PIRST PREMIUM and no competition in 1859.

FIRST PREMIUM at 18 different State Fairs.

SIVER & BRONZE MEDALS at American Institute 18 and 18 and

Fair, N. Y., 1859. Howe's Solles for All Uses, have Great Simplicity Wonderful Accuracy.

Hown's Scales for All Uses, and Scales, and Wonderful Accuracy, Require no Pit: may be set on top of the ground, or on a barn floor, and easily removed.

No Check Rod: No Friction on Knife Edges; all friction received on Balla. Weigh truly if not level. Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States or Canada, set up, and warranted to give entire sation or taken back.

Send for Circulars and price lists, with account of trial of Scales between Howe and Fairbanks, at Vermont State Fairs, to JAMES G. DUDLEY,

General Western Agent, 98 Main st.,

44-1y Sendalo, N. Y.

HARBISON'S IMPROVED MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE.

PATENTED JANUARY 4 1859.

PATENTED JANUARY 4 1859.

COME of the advantages which this hive possesses of over other hives now offered to the public, are:

1st. The shape and size; being fifteen inches square on the outside, by thirty inches high; conforming to the natural habits and requirements of the bee, and economizing the animal heat of the colony better than any other shaped hive; its symmetrical shape presenting a pleasing and ornamental appearance in the Apiary, as well as being easily and cheaply constructed.

2d. The convenient and very efficient mode of ventilating the hive through the graduated chamber, supplying a smificient amount of air and excluding the light.

3d. The case with which all fifth that accumulates in the hive, or on the bottom board can be cleaned out; and moth or worms that may infest the colony may be dislodged and destroyed.

4th. The case with which access can be had to the interior of the hive; by the peculiar manner in which the door and lid is arranged; giving free access to every part of the hive; and when closed it is free from water running into and standing in the joints, as in the case where a cap is set in a rabbet or groove.

5th. The great improvement on frames; combining the movable comb principle with the adjustable, or so constructing the frames as to suit any sized comb in transferring from common hives, by moving the adjustible bar up or down.

6th. The very convenient method of adjusting the frame, to secure the proper space between the combs at all times, and fixing them in a perpendicular position and retaining them firmly and immovably in their proper place; and yet being easily removed when desired.

7th. The general construction of the hive is such as to permit the removal of any or all the combs of a hive with ease and dispatch, thereby enabling the apparian to increase his stock of bees by division or artificial swarms at pleasure; he can also supply queenless celonies with embryo queens, or combs which contain new laid eggs or young larva, from which they will rear queens. It als

tiply his stocks as fast as it is promote, the number of culty.

There are many advantages in the hive too numerous to mention. Try it for yourselves; it will satisfy all good bee men, if not prejudiced. Give it a fair trial.—I will transfer bees from the old hive into tais, and give satisfaction or no pay. My hives I pay one dollar for making; everything found, timber dressed by machinery; the first coat don't vary far from \$2.00, well finished. County and township rights will be sold at a reasonable price. Address.

A. F. MOON, Paw Paw, Mich.

STOCK BREEDERS' COLUMN. SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL,

scrofula, or king's Evil, is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the inliquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, whith, in the lung, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although net scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption wich declinates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggrevated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persens are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To clearse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise.—

Such a medicine we supply in

compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destreutive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SHIN DISEASE, ST. ANTHONE'S FIRE, ROSE, OF ERYSPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLOTCHES, BLOTCHES, BLOTCHES, THATCHE AND SALT BREUM, SCALD HAAD, RINGWORM, EHEUMATISS, SYPHILITIO AND MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROFEY, DISPERSIA, DEBLITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OF IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for escondial is a fegereration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vival fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

PREPARED BY

**DR. J. C. AYER & CO., **
LOWELL, MASS.

**Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.
All our remedies are for sale by J. S. Farrand, Detroi and by all Druggists every where.
81-8m

PURIFY THE BLOOD! MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

PHŒNIX BITTERS

The high and envied colebrity with which these preeminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable
efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure,
has rendered the usual practice of putting not only unnecessary, but annovatly of them.

of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections
of the Bladder and Kidney's.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
In the South and West, where these diseases prevail
they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and
others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

BILIOUS COLIC, SEROUS, LOOSENESS, PILES,
COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS,
COLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS,
DROPSIES.

DROPSIES.

DROPSIES.

DEPUTIONS of the Skin, Erysipelas, Flatulency.
FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourage of the Western
country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy
and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system
subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these medicines is permanent.

Try them. Be satisfied, and be cured.

and certain resource.

Subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these medicines is permanent.

Try them. Be satisfied, and be cured.

FOULNESS OF COMPLEXION—
GENERAL DEBLITTY, GOUT, GIDDINESS, GRAVEL, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflamatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of appetite.

MERCURIAL DISEASH.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBLITTY, COMPLIAINTS of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 85 years' standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Joints and Organs.

RHEWMATHEM.—Those affected with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of blood to the Head, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Swellings.

SCROFULA, Or KING'S EVIL in its worst forms. Ulcere of every description.
Wome of all kinds are effectually expelled by these
Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them
whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be

The Life Pills and Phænix Bitters

PURIFY THE BLOOD,
And thus remove all disease from the system.
Prepared and sold by
DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,
885 Broadway, corder of Anthony Street, New York,
For sale by all Druggists.
30-1y

SUMMER COMPLAINTS. Viz: Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus, and Flatulent and Spasmodic Colics. WE, the undersigned, have for several years pas

B. FOSGATE'S ANODYNE CORDIAL, and during this period have witnessed its salutary effects in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, viz: Acute and Chronic Diarrhea and Cholera

Morbus, in our own, and in the families of our customers, and have also seen its successful administration in cases of

maye also seen its successful administration in cases of CHOLER A INFANTUM.

We do, therefore, confidently recommend it to all those who may be afflicted with those distressing and dangerous complaints, as offering one of the best means for their cure or relief:

ous complaints, as offering one of the best means for their cure or relief:

W. Bribtol, Utlea,
J. J. Foot, Hamilton,
J. Gebenn, Seneca Falls,
L. Parsone, Westfield,
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W. Shaver & Son, Fredonia,
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T. Bradle, Elmiro,
A. I. Matthews, Buffalo,
L. B. Swan, Rechester,
N. B. It is particularly useful to Challdren when
Tecthaing, as it allays irritation, induces moderate
perspiration and produces sleep.
PRIOZ 25 CENTS. For sale by J. S. Cuthbert & Co.,
Detroit; Farrand & Shelley, Detroit; T. & J. Hingham,
A. Detroit; and by Druggists generally.
C. N. TUTTLE, General Agent,
Adurn, N. Y.

LAHNSRIEV & WILLSANS

LOUNSBURY & WILLSON'S HORSE RAKE

TALENTED AND RESPONSIBLE AGENTS, giving good references, wanted in every State in the Union, to sell rights to manufacturers the present hay season, to whom a handsome percentage will be given. See description in present number of the MICHIGAN FARMER. A bill will be sent and full particulars with recommendations of the Rake on application post paid to F. G. WILLSON, Ontario, near Hamilton, Canada West, who is also Patent Agent for Canada and the United States.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine OFFICE REMOVED
FROM 145 JEFFERSON AVENUE, TO ROOM No. 1 MERRILL BLOCK

O. M. PARTRIDGE, Gen'l Agent, 12-tf Successors to L. D. &. H. C. GRIGGS.

Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake.

Our engraving represents Lounsbury & Willson's Holse Flake.

Our engraving represents Lounsbury & Willson's new Patent Horse Bake, founded upon an entire new principle. It does not revolve; the teeth merely extend in front, and run flat upon the ground. The hay is thrown off by means of a slide, worked by pulleys, to which the traces are hitched.

The following are some of the advantages claimed for Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake, over those now in Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake, over those now in use:

use:

1st. Cheapness, durability, compactness, and lightness, so as to be easily carried to the field upon the shoulder; having teeth only upon one side, and by removing two screw-bolts from the handles, can be packed in very small space for transportation.

2d. 1t does the work cleaner than any other rake, because the sharp corner of the slide scrapes the hay before it.

because the sharp corner of the side scrapes the may before it.

3d. The teeth merely slide through the stubble, are not liable te dull or wear at the points, as the revolving teeth do, by constantly pitching into the ground, finally become too short, and in light soil, apt to mix it with the

hay.

4th. The draft is lighter for the horse, and the work
easier to the man, who can hold and drive as fast as he
can follow without stopping.

5th. It can be guided better than revolving rakes, as
the hardles are boited firmly to the head, gives no lost
matian.

motion.
6th. Teeth not so liable to break when catching fast, as the slide not only supports, but moves forward and cosens them.

7th. It does not wind up, or get entangled in the hay.

8th. Loading or unloading is done by simply pushing,

or pulling,—can be learned by the dullest hand, so as to

become expert in twice crossing the field.

become expert in twice crossing the field.

DESCRIPTION.

A. Is the rake head made of ash, 2½ inches square, and 9 feet long, with 10 oak teeth.

B. 1½ in. square, and 26½ in. long, framed into it.

C. Ash handles, 1½ by 3 in. and 1½ by 2½ in., 3 ft. 8 in. long, connected at the top by an inch rod (3½ feet high from the ground line when the slide is against the head,) and bolted to the head by two ¾ in bolts, 6 in. long, which pass through flat braces ½ by 1½ in. iron, 13 in. long, and screwed up with nut and bevel washer.

E. The slide, or strippor, is of light weed, consisting of a batten above and below the teeth, ½ by 2½ in., with six blocks between, 8-16 in. thicker than teeth, 4 in. long, and put together with strong 2½ in. wood screws, put in from opposite sides. Board K is 4 by ½ in., 4 feet long, and fastened to two ½ in. oak studs.

F. Two small chains, with welded links ½ in long, of ½ in. wire, with pins, or wood screws through the ends,

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE BAKE.

Place the reins over the shoulders pross the hands lightly forward on the rod in the direction of the stilts, so that you may feel the guage of the head, and points of the teeth along the ground to suit the inequalities, and load up. To unload, give a quick pull back on the handles, keeping the horse under good speed, so that the rake will swing over the winrow at the same time it unloads; then suddenly push forward, and load again.—A slight push at any time will restore the slide to the head for loading.

The aforesaid Horse Rake was patented in Canada the oth of June, 1858, and in the United States the Sist of January, 1860, to run 14 years, from date, in each comparty, owing to additional improvements. Good patents have been obtained, securing the principles of the Rake. Manufacturers in any part of the United States or Canada, having suitable machinery, will find the manufacture of these Portable Rakes, only weighing 50 lbs., a profit-able branch of business, in which there can be no risk, as they are, perhaps, destined to come into as general use as the original Pennock "Rake, and afford a better profit than any other, on account of its simple construc-

State, Provincial, or County Rights will be sold out entire, or on payment of an annual patent fee, upon reasonable terms, as may be agreed upon, to responsible parties furnishing respectable reference.

These rakes have been thoroughly tested two or three These rakes have been thoroughly tested two or three seasons, amongst a variety of persons, and are highly approved of—are now made very light, handy and perfect. A good many County Rights have been sold to extensive firms in the Western part of Canada, who manufactured a great many the last season, and a number of rights have been disposed of to manufacturers in New York State. See advertisement in this paper.

One of these Rakes may be seen by application at the office of the Michigan Farmer.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Corner of Wood and Third Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.



DAINES' AMERICAN DRAIN TILE MAKER. The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in

the World. Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National Fair, at Louisville, Ky., 1857.

The TILE MACHINE invented by JOHN DAINES
of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, is
now being manufactured in the most
thorough manner, and is offered to
the farming community as the

Cheapest, Most Labor-Saving and Most

HORSESHOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighe but 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part of the United States, or to foreign countries, as easily as a piano. With this machine, any farmer who has a fair quality of clay on his farm, can manufacture his own Tiles at a cheap rate, and easily save the price of the machine by avoiding the cost of transportation. The machine when in operation, takes up no more room than an ordinary sized kitchen table; it may be worked by twe or three men as may be found most convenient and economical, or a man and two boys can keep it in full operation. For Simplicity, Durability, Economy,

Cheapness, and amount of work, this Tile Maker Challenges the World!

At the present time, when thorough draining has become a necessity on alluvial lands, it offers the simplest and cheapest means of furnishing farmers with a draining material far superior to any other material now used ing material far superior to any state of the second of that purpose.

Applications for these machines may be address JOHN DAINES, ed to

Birmingham, Mich.

CAST STEEL BELLS. For Churches, Academies, Fire Alarms

FACTORIES, &c. FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND, HAVE been tested in all climates. Europe and Ameri-ca. Weigh less; coat less per pound; have better tones; can be heard farther than other bills. They cost

tones; can be heard farther than other shall be not centred by the centred by the

FRESH SHAKER SEEDS, of LAST YEARS growth and warranted. Also, Spring Wheat, Sweet Petatoes of several kinds, King Philip, Flour, Dutton Eight Rowed and Sweet Corn, Timothy, Clover, Barley Pens, &c., at 103 Woodward Ave. Detroit.

SANFORD'S

LIVER IN VIGORATOR.

NEVER DEBILITATES.

The compounded entirely from Gume,
and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved and is now resorted to diseases for which it is with confidence in all the diseases for which it is with confidence in all the recommended.

The dose must be adapted the individual taking tities as to act gently on the use of the LIVER and it will cure Liver lious Attacks, Dyspianter, Complaints, Billepsia, Chronic Complaints, Billepsia, Chronic Complaints, Byspiantes, it was a medicine. It will ACHE, (as thousands minutes, if two or are taken at companion in the favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH DE LIVER.

Price One Bollar per Bottle.

ALSQ.—

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-ALSE SANFORD'S

FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS

Complete Invention, and enabling farmers to make their own Tiles, that has yet been put before the Agriculturists of the United States, at a reduced price.

These machines are made of iron, are easily worked, any man being able to manufacture a first rate article after a few hours practice.

They cost delivered in Detroit only \$100. They have two dies, for three and four inch tile; and extra dies to accompany the machine cost \$2.00 each.

These machines will manufacture per day, according to the force employed, from 150 TO 250 RODS OF HORSESHOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighs but 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part.

The FAMILY CA
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Dose, 1 to 5.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,

Manufacturer and Papprietor,

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WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.



Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fastories, Steamboots, Locomotives, Plantories, Mariante, Mariante, Locomotives, Locomotives, Plantories, Locomotives, Locomotives,

Horse (tread) Powers, Pease's Excelsior Powers, Corn and Cob Mills, Corn Mills, Corn Mills, Corn Mills, Corn and Circular Saw Mills, Leonard Smith a Smut Machines.

No. 108 Woodward Ave., Detroit